RACIAL CONSCIOUSNESS- 1940

3 Women and 7 Men on Afro D. C. Honor Roll

Outstanding Service to Race Wins Recognition

(By the Editors of the AFRO AMERICAN)

WASHINGTON

In selecting ten Washington citizens for our Honor Roll the editors of the AFRO had the toughest job of their career, because there were more deserving people than there were berths, and in naming the persons finally adjudged the honorees, it is with the full knowledge that this by no means tells the whole story.

Our readers may be disappointed that some names are absent and surprised that other names appear. But these reactions will be tempered when they are familiar with the considerations which entered into the selections.

Washington Unique

Washington, being the nation's capital, is unique in the fact that some of our best known citizens are not Washingtonians at all, but belong to the nation.

Among them are such nationally-known characters as Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, Charles Houston, Leon Ransome, and Dr. Franklin Frazier, who have already been selected on the AFRO's national honor roll for their work in race relations along with Walter White, and many others.

These distinguished leaders while deserving of every honor roll, will not appear here.

School System

The AFRO is duly proud of our school board members, all of whom have done yeomen service in their posts, but the very nature of their work is such that we cannot in justice to all pick one above the other.

The same applies to our school officials, but the fact that Washington's school system ranks high among the nation's municipalities, and credence must be given thereto, we have therefore selected Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of schools, head of Division 10 to 13, as the representative of that branch of municipal life.

But more than merely being the head. Dr. Wilkinson was chosen because the AFRO knows well the many battles that he has waged and won behind the scenes to maintain this high standard.

Many of these titanic struggles were such that publicity would have only defeated the purpose and lost many benefits which the race now enjoys. Because of his sacrifices without seeking personal glory, we have named Dr. Wilkinson.

The Negro Alliance

Many members of the New Negro Alliance have been considered for berths on our honor roll. Capt. Eugene Davidson, executive secretary, for his untiring efforts; Robert Ming, attorney, and many other legal lights who have given unstintingly of their service, but as we had but one berth for this splendid organization we allotted that to Mrs. Roberta C. Hastie.

Mrs. Hastie, mother of Judge William H. Hastie, dean of law at Howard University, resides at 1221 Fairmont Street, Northwest.

A Most Active Worker

As a member of the New Negro Alliance, Mrs. Hastie—unmindful of the danger to her health—was the most active worker in the alliance campaign for employment of colored persons in other than menial capacities in local People's Drug Stores.

In rain, in snow, in bitter cold, and in sweltering heat, Mrs. Hastie clung to the task of picketing the Fourteenth and U Streets, Northwest, branch of the store. Although the organization had many younger members capable of doing the job with less risk, Mrs. Hastie—herself independent and her one son self-supporting—carried on the fight almost single-handed.

Of such fortitude and sincerity of purpose, real race leaders are constituted.

The NAACP

Surely no consideration of an honor roll could be complete without giving a place to the gallant members of the NAACP.

Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, the president, who has rebuilt a strong organization here, was, naturally, first in our calculations, but without diminishing his contribution, we chose First Vice-President Gertrude Stone. The shade of difference came in the fact that Mrs. Stone, while not a wealthy woman and a member of another race with much to lose and little to gain, has been a crusader for civil liberties, giving of her time and energies without thought of self.

She is also affiliated with every organization seeking the betterment of the oppressed and downtrodden, and has for years sacrificed for our race without hope of recompense.

Judge Armond W. Scott

For his work in standing side by side with Judge Horace Cayton and fighting for the establishment of the poor man's court, which saves thousands of dollars annually for those people who have for years been oppressed and bled by quack installment houses, rent hogs, loan sharks, and parasites, Judge Armond W. Scott was placed on the AFRO's Roll of Honor.

The World of Letters

In the world of letters, Dr. Edwin Henderson, director of athletics in the public schools, was named for his exhaustive book, "The Negro in Sports," an enlightening dissertation which has been added to the libraries and curriculas of many schools and colleges and has given a new valuation to colored athletes in the eyes of the world.

Valiant Lady

An apparent dark horse on the Honor Roll is Mrs. Mildred B. Togans, a widow with two children and a former government employee, who singlehandedly fought two forces of intolerance and licked the spirit of the Ku Klux Klan in nearby Maryland when they sought to drive her from property she had purchased.

Tempted with bribes, threatened, and yanked into court by whites who tried to prevent her from opening a tourist camp for colored on the Baltimore-Washington Boulevard, Mrs. Togans, without seeking the aid of the NAACP, battled more than 200 white petitioners in the courts at Upper Marlboro, spending more than $2,000 in court fees, to maintain her right to own and operate a haven for her race in what was described as a white neighborhood.

For this accomplishment, Mrs. Togans won a place on the AFRO's Roll of Honor.

Social Service

In the field of social service, the AFRO selected Major Campbell Johnson, executive secretary of the Twelfth Street YMCA.

Recently appointed to the parole board, active in all phases of social uplift, a minister, civic leader, and friend of man, an advisor on slum clearance and better housing, Major Campbell was a unanimous choice for a place in this division.

Labor

In the field of labor, the AFRO selected Edgar G. Brown, president of the United Government Employees, an organization which he founded and guided.

But Mr. Brown has been more than a labor leader. Mentioned for Congress in Chicago, suggested for the Spingarn Medal, an astute lobbyist, Mr. Brown, more than any other person or group, was responsible for having colored schools included in the Civilian Aeronautic Program which provides air training for our youth in schools and colleges.

Philanthropy

In the field of philanthropy, the AFRO selected Louis R. Lautier, through whose column, "Capital Spotlight," which has long been a feature in the AFRO-AMERICAN, more than $1000 was raised to provide shoes and overcoats for poor kiddies in the city.

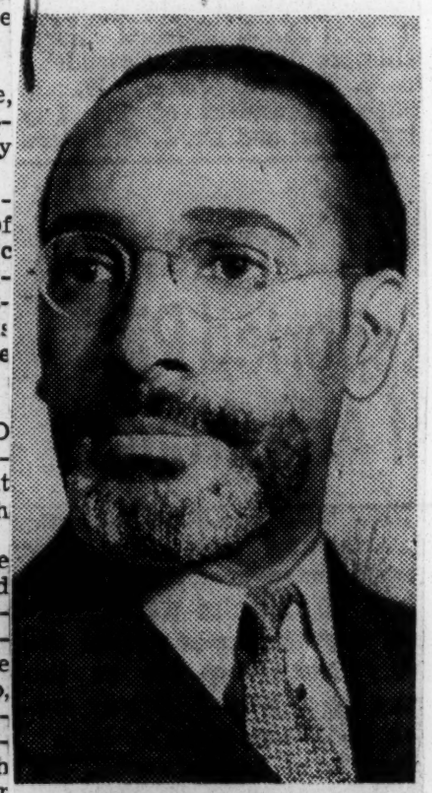
Mr. Lautier, an eligible bachelor and competent newspaperman, was selected because, unlike most charitable efforts, not one cent of his fund went for administrative purposes, and every penny raised went to warm the body and heart of some deserving child.

Finance

In the field of finance and business, the name of Jesse Mitchell, president of the Industrial Bank, took precedence over all others.

Mr. Mitchell, through keen business acumen, has made the Industrial Bank one of the outstanding banking institutions of the race, with assets totaling a million dollars, employing a large staff of competent young people, and serving as an inspiration to others.

ORGANIZER



EDGAR G. BROWN
Got raises for low-paid workers

UPLIFTER

MAJOR CAMPBELL JOHNSON
Helped rehabilitate broken men

Nationwide Poll Of Distinguished Negro Citizens Nears Close

The nation-wide poll to decide the "American Negro of distinguished achievement, 1939" is nearing completion. This poll is being conducted by the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature and the New York Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. The results will be announced in a special radio broadcast and through the press during Negro History Week. 2-3-40

The purpose of the survey is to discover the twelve outstanding Negroes of the past year in terms of sheer merit, courage and social value to the race and humanity. Selections will be made irrespective of class, creed, or location. Thus, a labor leader in Texas stands on an equal plane with the New York Artist. All known "Uncle Toms" shall be ruled out.

According to Dr. L. D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg Collection, nominations have come in from all over the country. Among those sending in nominees are:

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk Univeresity; William Patterson of the Weekly Record; Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Howard University; Editor R. C. Barbour of the National Baptist Voice; Ralph N. Davis, Tuskegee Institute. President John W. Davis, West Virginia State College; Prof. M. B. Tolson, Wiley College; Prof. Ira DeA. Reid, Atlanta University; President Horace Mann Bond, Ft. Valley State College; Dr. Elmer S. Imes, Fisk University; Elmer A. Carter, Opportunity; Dr. Charles A. Petitioni, New York City; Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Abyssinian Church; Prof. R. Nathaniel Dett of Bennett College; Prof. Harcourt A. Tynes, New York City; and Mr. Langston Hughes, now in California.

Claude A. Barnett, Associated Negro Press; Enoch P. Waters of the Chicago Defender; Editor I. Willis Cole, Louisville Leader; Walter White, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Horace R. Cayton of the Church of Good Shepard Community House; Prof. St. Clair Drake, Elmer W. Henderson of Chicago; Ben Davis, Jr. of the Daily Worker; Angelo Herndon, Editor Roy Wilkins of the Crisis; President A. Philip Randolph, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; George S. Schuyler, Pittsburgh Courier; Editor P. B. Young of the Journal and Guide; Wilson E. Williams, Los Angeles, California; Editor Earl Brown, Amsterdam News; Dr. St. Elmo Brady, Fisk University; Dean David A. Lane, Louisville Municipal College; Dr. Ambrose Caliver, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

NOTED HISTORIAN RAPS AUTHORS OF FALSE TEXT BOOKS

Says Real Story Of Negro's Progress Must Come From Print Shops of Race

By Carter G. Woodson

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The reason why the Negro cannot tell his own story is that he feels that he must go through other agencies to reach the public. Nothing can be farther from the truth. In the first place the works which the white publishing houses bring out for Negroes are pruned down or so changed as not to tell what the Negro author had in mind, but such a version as the prejudiced public, it is believed, will accept. Of course, there are some miseducated Negroes whose first thoughts do not require much change to conform to those of the traducers of the race.

After these houses have brought out such works for Negroes they do not always need with success, and numbers of them appeal to the Associated Publishers for assistance in disposing of these works of Negro authors. Why do not the great minds of the race work through their own publishing agencies and develop them to the extent of taking care of all such needs of the race? The white agencies will never do this task for the Negro. When these firms take up a work of a Negro they do it not to promote the truth but to realize a return on the investmen. Most of them, moreover, do not know how to reach the Negro public and cannot do the great things which they imagine. The Associated Publishers, Inc., sells more books on the Negro than any half dozen of these mushroom firms combined.

The Negro's unshaken belief in his own inferiority is a conspicuous factor in developing this attitude toward his bosses. The so-called educated Negro has naturally learned from his teacher that his own race does not and cannot measure up to the best standards. The Negro author thinks, therefore, that he is highly honored to have a white publishing firm accept one of his works. The rule among Negro writers is to try white firms first; and, if turned down, there, they seek some avenue within the race. The Associated Publishers, therefore, becomes the last resort for the publication of these works of Negroes which have been adjudged as unprofitable for investment. Of course, the Associated Publishers, has to turn down such also. The story would often be different, if the Negro authors would give the Negro publishing firms a chance at their best thought.

Among young Negroes the "White God has cracked." They do not worship at that shrine any longer, but the mature Negro leaders now directing Negro affairs still see "God Almighty" in every thing that is white. We shall have to celebrate the funerals of most of our "educators" and "leaders" before the race can awake and do what it has the opportunity to do for its own advancement. Young people of today have begun to understand that no race can be developed under the tutelage of an oppressing race. The miseducated Negroes of old, however, cannot understand this new philosophy. They call such youths "radicals" or "Communists," and suggesct that they be investigated by the Dies Committee whose Americanism shuns any exposure of the American system of lynching.

The new Negro author, the one of tomorrow, will not suffer himself to be bridled. He will not permit the traducer to force down his throat whatever pleases the exploiter. The new Negro writer will go into the life and background of his people without any preoccupation of mind as to what will please the prejudiced classes, and he will dramatically unfold to an unwilling world the soul of an oppressed people. The exploiter, of course, will object and try to block the way, bringing to his support Negro toadies selling out for so much a piece. But the truth properly told cannot thereby be crushed even with the sledge hammer of falsehood and villification. In the white race there is a fair-minded person for every traducer, and Negroes as a majority have always listened finally to the warning of truth. In the matter of publishing their story the race has already shown evidence of some progress.

Both the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and the Associated Publishers, with which it cooperates, are striking evidence of what the Negro himself can do. These bodies were organized and built upon the initiative of the Negro. Some whites gave a little help later, but when they found out that they could not control the work, they refused to give another penny. White foundations and philanthropic boards now controling Negroes give no support to this work because it si independent and does not take orders from without. If any one of any race desires to help these organizations to advance their program as it has been conceived and is now being carried out these organizations will receive it with thanks and judiciously expend it, but no board or interracial racketeer can tell these two organizations what to do.

The work of these organizations therefore is a fine tribute to the self-help of the Negro. These two successful efforts have shown what the Negroes when awakened and united can do for themselves when the so-called white friends of the race turn their backs on them because of their independent spirit and procedure. Some of the antagonistic whites have kept up an espionage system, doing everything possible to have this cause fail; and characterless Negro leaders for one or two hundred dollars each occasionally handed out, have most faithfully cooperated with these traducers of the race. Yet the cause of telling the whole truth and nothing but the whole truth has advanced; and the world knows much more today than it did twenty-five years ago about what the Negro has throught and felt and attempted and accomplished. With greater interest and increasing support this effort can do much more to prevent the race from becoming a negligible factor in the thought of the world.

C. G. Woodson

History In Highlight . . . 29 Firsts Achieved By Race

By HOBART T. MITCHELL

To the millions of Negroes thru out the country this Negro History Week column is dedicated.

Somewhere I read this little poem. I pass it on to you:

This land is ours by right of birth,
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We helped to turn its virgin earth,
Our sweat is in its fruitful soil.

FIRST person to lose in Revolutionary War, according to United States Department of Interior, was Chrispus Attucks, a Negro.

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FIRST woman to attain literary distinction in America was Phyllis Wheatley, a slave girl. Published her first book of verse in 1773 when but twenty years of age.

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FIRST mixed jury ever impaneled in the United States was to try Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate States, for treason, but the case never came to trial. There were 12 whites and 12 Negroes. Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase was to preside.

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For Dr. Reddick, et al, to cite the N. A. A. C. P., and the Negro Press among the twelve outstanding Negroes would be cited for their achievements of the past year in terms of sheer merit, courage and social value to the race and humanity." Instead of selecting twelve Negroes, the committee named ten, and two institutions, the N. A. A. C. P. and the Negro Press. In addition, it selected six white persons, or rather five of them and one institution, the University of North Carolina, as an afterthought. The original announcements of the poll at no time mentioned that the poll would list whites, too. While we have no objections to honoring friendly whites, we

We sincerely hope that next year Dr. Reddick and his committee will profit by the mistakes they made this year, and if they plan to tie up their awards with Negro History Week they will confine their selection to members of the race only. We would also suggest that instead of a committee of only 100 experts, they also give the general public a chance to submit nominees and that the announcement of the poll be made public several months before the final tabulations are made in order to make it truly nation-wide and representative.

White Embryo Teachers Told How Histories Omit Our Role

Excerpts from an address delivered before a predominantly white sociology class at the New Jersey State Teachers' College, at Trenton, January 12, by Lorenzo Harris, sculptor and historical painter.

The result of ignoring this material is that the young boy who comes out of high school or college today, and in many cases those who choose the teaching profession, enter their careers handicapped with either colossal ignorance, or worse, are stuffed with libelous misinformation in regard to the part that the colored race has played in American and world history.

For instance, the average student will blithely tell you that the colored Americans belong to a child race, and will patronizingly concede that they have made remarkable progress since President Lincoln freed them seventy-seven years ago. That observation is ridiculous.

Important Throughout History

The colored race was an important factor in establishing and maintaining the oldest civilization in recorded history. Eighteen coal blacks ruled on the throne of Egypt, which antedated the glory of Greece and the grandeur of Rome.

Thotmes III, the greatest Pharoah of them all was a dead ringer, in personal appearance, of several colored Baptist ministers of my acquaintance. Ethnically speaking, Egypt is today, and always has been a mulatto civilization, with the complexion range running from black to octoroon. The face of the Sphinx is clearly the sculptured portrait of a colored man.

Built Great Pyramid

Pharoah Cheops, a colored man, built the Great Pyramid, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

After the fall of the Roman Empire and the advent of the dark ages in Europe, the Negroid Moore again came to Europe . . . civilized Spain and acted as a cultural force which gave birth to the Renaissance in Europe.

History Courses Misleading

Coming to the American scene American history as generally taught in American schools throughout this land has been unfair in its presentation of the part played by the colored race in the building of America. You are told about Christopher Columbus, but not about Alonzo Pietro the colored pilot of Columbus's flagship, the Nina.

Every American school child learns of Ponce de Leon and Ferdinand DeSoto, but I doubt if any of you have heard of Captain Estevancio, the colored man who led the exploration party to Arizona and New Mexico, opening up the Southwest.

I wonder how many, if any, American schools are teaching their pupils that Baptiste de Sable, a colored man was the first settler in Chicago.

Heroes with Washington

Do you know that 5,000 of the 30,000 troops under George Washington's command were colored soldiers? Did you know that the martyred hero of the Boston Massacre, a colored man named Crispus Attucks, was the first man to die for American Independence?

Did you know that Phoebe Frances, a colored girl, saved George Washington from an almost successful poison plot engineered by Tories and the opposing British high command in the early days of the American Revolution?

Do you know that the present shrine of the Sons of the American Revolution in New York City was originally owned and operated as a hotel by a colored man, Samuel Francis? It was in this hotel that Washington made his farewell address to his officers, and it was in this place that Samuel's daughter Phoebe, saved Washington from death by poison.

Saved Union

Have you read in your school histories that Peter Salem, a colored man, killed the British commanding officer at the Battle of Bunker Hill? I doubt very seriously whether there is being taught, anywhere in American schools, the important part that colored troops played in saving the Union in the Civil War.

Abraham Lincoln said on numerous specific occasions that without the colored troops the North would lose the war.

Very little emphasis is given in our schools to the fact that the first man to reach the North Pole was Matthew Henson, a colored American.

Inventions Contributed

I imagine it is news to you that another colored man, Jan Matzeleger, of Massachusetts, invented the shoe-lasting machine which revolutionized the shoe-making industry throughout the world, creating many millionaires and giving employment to millions of workers, mostly white.

Elijah McCoy, another colored genius has fifty-seven industrial patents registered in America, and ten in Europe. The universally used lubricating cup for machinery is one of his inventions. He sold most of his patents to American Corporations.

Introduced Ice Cream

In a good many places in America, proprietors of sweet shops refuse to serve colored patrons a plate of ice cream. I don't suppose they know, and I wonder if you could inform them, that a colored caterer of Philadelphia, Augustus Jackson, was the first man to make this delicious delicacy around which since has been built one of America's greatest industries.

I have just touched a few highlights here and there, but I assure you if you really possess inquiring minds, you will find this field a new intellectual world.

Negro History Week Highlights Role of Heroic Women of Race, Winning Recognition Despite Foes

By Angelo Herndon

The 15th year of observing Negro History Week, which will close today, with a breakfast sponsored by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, at the YMCA, 180 W. 135th St., has made a tremendous stride forward in bringing to the fore the rich and valuable achievements of the Negro people. Daily Worker 2-17-40

Outstanding among the many achievements of the Negro people which the Association has sought to make known throughout America for the last 15 years, is the singular and heroic role of Negro women. In this respect, the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature should be commended for its excellent exhibition of the work of distinguished Negro women who have made great contributions to Ameircan life despite the many obstacles placed in their path.

HONOR FIFTY WOMEN

Mrs. Catherine Latimer, reference librarian at the 135th St. branch of the New York Public Library, said the special exhibition will be open to the public for one month, ending in March. The achievements of Negro women, who suffer not only as women workers, but as Negroes stand out as a living refutation to all the slanderous and chauvinistic charges made against Negroes during the days of slavery, and even today.

From the time of Phyllis Wheatley, up to 1930, the achievements of more than 50 Negro women, contained in some 200 volumes written by and about Negro women, are on display in this exhibition.

Rare among the many engravings of heroic Negro women figures, is one of Phyllis Wheatley when she appeared in the Court of England. There are portraits and engravings of Harriet Tubman, Sojourner Truth and other prominent Negro women of the 19th century, as well as Negro women of today.

They are represented in all the fields of social endeavor such as medicine, education, literature, etc. Particularly striking is the wealth of material on Negro women relating to almost every subject of social progress and cultural advancement. It would seem almost miraculous that Negro women could have so distinguished themselves against all the social barriers thrown in the way of their life.

Indeed there are many examples and lessons which the Negro and white women of the present generation will find advantageous in the struggle for their special rights as women and in the fight for social progress for all.

A JOAN OF ARC

Sojourner Truth, who fought her way to freedom and contributed so much to the cause of emancipating the slaves and to save our country from the degrading influence of the slave system, has left behind her a record which all women, the men of course, are no excepton should strive to emulate.

A Joan of Arc among her people Sojourner was never content even after she had secured her own freedom. Constantly traveling throughout the country agitating and arousing the people to irse up and throw off the chains of bondage, she was always ready to do her share and more. And on every occasion when the fight was difficult she was right in the thick of things.

BATTLE SONG

During the Civil War, when she had already grown old in years, she was so fired with the spirit of freedom and liberty that a new spark of life moved her to throw all she had in the fight. To inspire the Negro soldiers of the Michigan Regiment, she composed the following song entitled "Valiant Soldiers" and sung to the tune of "John Brown":

"We are the valiant soldiers
who've listed for the war;
"We are fighting for the Union,
we are fighting for the law;
"We can shoot a rebel farther
than a white man ever saw,
"As we go marching on.
"Glory, glory hallelujah! Glory,
glory hallelujah!
"Glory, glory, hallelujah, as we
go marching on.

"Look there above the center,
where the flag is waving
bright;
"We are going out of slavery,
we are bound for freedom's
light;
"We mean to show Jeff Davis
how the Africans can fight,

"As we go marching on.
"We are done with hoeing cotton, we are done with hoeing
corn;
"We are colored Yankee soldiers
as sure as you are born.
"When massa hears us shouting,
he will think 'tis Gabriel's
horn,

"As we go marching on.

"They will have to pay us wages,
the wages of their sins;
"They will have to bow their
foreheads to their colored kith
and kin;
"They will have to give us
house-room, or the roof will
tumble in,

"As we go marching on.

"We hear the proclamation,
massa, hush it as you will;
"The birds will sing it to us,
hopping on the cotton mill;
"The possum up the gum tree
couldn't keep it still,

"As he went climbing on.
"Father Abraham has spoken,
and the message has been
sent;
"The prison doors have opened,
and out the pirsoners went
"To join the sable army of
African descent,
"As we go on marching on."

Such courage and spirit possessed by the Negro slaves of the past, certainly should serve to inspire all the people of our time in the fight to shake off the fetters which still bind us all.

Jews Study History in Sunday Schools

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Classes in Jewish history including both ancient and American are being formed in various Sunday schools of this city.

One famed Jewish leader said "if the colored people of America could and would have similar classes in their Sunday schools, respect for the cultural achievements of the race would be instilled in the thought stream of all their people during their formative period."

12 Negroes Win Honor in Fight On Race Bias

Marion Anderson, Owen Whitfield, Dr. Carver Among Those Cited

Dr. L. D. Reddick, Curator of the Schomburg Collection at the 135 St. branch of the New York Public Library, announced yesterday the results of the nation-wide poll to determine 12 Negroes and six white persons who distinguished themselves during 1939 in the fight for interracial cooperation between Negroes and whites.

The 12 Negroes as well as institutions and organizations chosen in the poll which was sponsored by the Schomburg Collection and the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, are:

Marian Anderson, famous contralto; The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Jane Bolin, first Negro woman judge in America appointed by Mayor LaGuardia to the Domestic Relations Court, New York City; Dr. E. Franklin Frazier of Howard University; Joe Louis, for his modesty and sportsmanship; Dr. George Washington Carver, for his contributions to science;

Samuel Solomon of Miami, Florida, for his militancy in fighting for the right of Negroes to vote despite threats of the KKK; Rev. Glen T. Settle, Cleveland, Ohio, for his "Wings Over Jordan" program; Dr. Carter G. Woodson, editor of the Journal of Negro History, director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and originator of Negro History Week; Rev. Owen Whitfield, leader of Negro and white sharecroppers in Missouri; Richard Wright, for his literacy achievements; the Negro press, for its influence in giving the Negro a broader conception of himself and achievements.

The six white persons who were also nominated by more than 100 Negro leaders in the country, are:

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Harold Ickes; Maury Maverick, Mayor of San Antonio, for his defense of the rights of Negroes and Mexicans; Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, Benny Goodman and the University of North Carolina for its liberalism in a land where it takes great courage to be liberal.

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Not all people will celebrate. Some will dissipate, and others will use the celebration to further their own ends. The church which expects to have a great rally to help pay off its mortgage; the lady in the western city who hopes to sell free literature for funds to buy a prize for her equal rights club; the insurance agent who looks forward to Negro History Week because last time he sold more insurance in a short time than ever before . . . these are exploiters.

HAVE MISSED THE REAL POINT

The club in a large western city which will have a great feast and serve food and drinks in abundance; some ladies in a western city who will concentrate on a "fashionable tea"; a club in one of the border communities which will sponsor a patriotic dance and another circle in Los Angeles which will open with a chitterling supper . . . these, too, have missed the real point of the celebration. Equally guilty are a great number of our own teachers who remain indifferent to the significance of the week.

On the other side of the scale are the thinking Negroes with vision, and the members of the other race who are working with them to give the Negro his place in history. The librarian of a white high school in Oklahoma writes for the price of historical magazines and says she has decided to subscribe and also to purchase a shelf of books on the Negro. A white official of the Knoxville, Tenn., public schools, writes for an additional supply of Negro History Week literature, saying that both colored and white schools will participate in the observance. Jonesboro, Louisiana, as in former years, reports the joint interest of both races as does Cleburne, Texas. A superintendent of city public schools in Alabama wants not only to have all schools join in the celebration, but he would like to do something for the good of the colored people throughout the year. To this end he wants the advice of some Negro known to be interested in his people.

WHITE TEACHER MAKES SPECIAL STUDY

In the north, where Negroes are part of a mixed school system, some of the teachers are using the celebration to emphasize the importance of teaching the Negro in the light of his own background. A white teacher thus situated in Detroit is making a special study of Negro history that she may speak with authority. Yet white teachers with little contact with Negroes are also interested in the movement. In requesting Negro History Week literature the principal of one of the large schools in Philadelphia states he has less than 30 Negro pupils among the hundreds he directs but he wants to teac all his students a lesson in tolerance. Probably more white schools in Philadelphia than in any other large eastern city are preparing to celebrate. This is probably because of the keen interest shown by an assistant superintendent.

It is highly gratifying to see these white teachers and officials taking the lead, for they are often more courageous with respect to the rights of the Negroes than are the Negro teachers themselves, many of whom are afraid to take up the history of their own race for fear of offending their superiors, even when there is no ground for such timidity.

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Other Negro teachers show complete indifference to the project. In one eastern city where the board of education has authorized optional courses in Negro history and adopted textbooks accordingly, the colored teachers do not encourage their pupils to take the course because the white schools have not yet begun to teach it.

To direct the public in the right way in this observance some outstanding leaders of the race have become active. Among them are Dr. L. D. Reddick, Harcourt A. Tynes and Miss Dorothy K. Funn in the New York area; Raymond Pace Alexander, Pennsylvania; President L. S. James of the Maryland State Teachers College and Supervisor Doswell Brooks, in their state; Dr. L. P. Jackson, assisted by A. G. Richardson of the State Department of Education and W. H. Henderson of the Virginia Organization Society, in Virginia; Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith in Kentucky.

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WHY A NEGRO CANNOT TELL HIS STORY

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The reason why the Negro cannot tell his own story is that he feels that he must go through others' agencies to reach the public. Nothing can be farther from the truth. In the first place the works which the white publishing houses bring out for Negroes are pruned down or so changed as not to tell what the Negro author had in mind, but such a version as the prejudiced public it is believed will accept. Of course, there are some miseducated Negroes whose first thoughts do not require much change to conform to those of the traducers of the race.

After these houses have brought out such works for Negroes they do not always meet with success, and numbers of them appeal to the Associated Publishers for assistance in disposing of these works of Negro authors. Why do not the great minds of the race work through their own publishing agencies and develop them to the extent of taking care of all such needs of the race? The white agencies will never do this task for the Negro. When these firms take up a work of a Negro they do it not to promote the truth but to realize a return on the investment. Most of them moreover, do not know how to reach the Negro public and cannot do the great things which they imagine. The Associated Publishers, Inc., sells more books on the Negro than any half dozen of these mushroom firms combined.

The Negro's unshaken belief in his own inferiority in a conspicious factor in developing this attitude toward his bosses. The so-called educated Negro has naturally learned from his teacher that his own race does not and cannot measure up to the best standards. The Negro author thinks, therefore, that he is highly honored to have a white publishing firm accept one of his works. The rule among Negro writers is to try white firms first; and, if turned down there, they seek some avenue within the race. The Associated Publishers, therefore, becomes the last resort for the publication of these works of Negroes which have been adjudged as unprofitable for investment. Of course, the Associated Publishers has to turn down such also. The story would often be different if the Negro authors would give the Negro publishing firms a chance at their best thought.

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Both the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and the Associated Publishers, with which it cooperates, are striking evidence of what the Negro himself can do. These bodies were organized and built upon the initiative of the Negro. Some whites gave a little help but when they found out that they could not control the work they refused to give another penny. White foundations and philanthropic boards now controlling Negroes give no support to this work because it is independent and does not take orders from without. If any one of any race desires to help these organizations to advance their program as it later, has been conceived and is now being carried out these organizations will receive it with thanks and judiciously expend it, but no board or interracial racketeer can tell these two organizations what to do.

The work of these organizations therefore is a fine tribute to the self-help of the Negro. These two successful efforts have shown what the Negroes when awakened and united can do for themselves when the so-called white friends of the race turn their backs on them because of their independent spirit and procedure. Some antagonistic whites have kept up an espionage system, doing everything possible to have this cause fail; and characterless Negro leaders for one or two hundred dollars each occasionally handed out, have most faithfully cooperated with these traducers of the race. Yet the cause of telling the whole truth and nothing but the whole truth has advanced; and the world knows much more today than it did twenty-five years ago about what the Negro has thought and felt and attempted and accomplished. With greater interest and increasing support this effort can do much more to prevent the race from becoming a negligible factor in the thought of the world.

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The work of these organizations therefore is a fine tribute to the self-help of the Negro. These two successful efforts have shown what the Negroes when awakened and united can do for themselves when the so-called white friends of the race turn their backs on them because of their independent spirit and procedure. Some of the antagonistic whites have kept up an espionage system, doing everything possible to have this cause fail; and characterless Negro leaders for one or two hundred dollars each occasionally handed out, have most faithfully cooperated with these traducers of the race. Yet the cause of telling the whole truth and nothing but the whole truth has advanced; and the world knows much more today than it did twenty-five years ago about what the Negro has thought and felt and attempted and accomplished. With greater interest and increasing support this effort can do much more to prevent the race from becoming a negligible factor in the thought of the world.

Inspiration from Our Past

According to history, all the nations have sometime been subject to stronger power. Slavery has spared nobody. But it has remained for some Negroes in the United States to think that bondage is a shame to them alone. What some commemorate in religious ceremonies, and the rest keep before them by song, statues and stories, there have been enough in our group saying "Forget about slavery" to hold us back from paying tribute to the rugged souls whose efforts and sacrifices made possible the education which is now almost universal among us, and the progress which it has made possible.

We would have patience with those who forget the rough rock from which we are hewn, if the forgetting did not cost so dear. Man's kinship to God makes him look up. But the urge to climb depends first of all on knowledge that there are higher things to be attained, which could not be if there were not depths. Slavery was a shame to those who maintained the iniquitous system. To its victims, it can be the promise that better things are ahead.

The fact that commemoration of the struggles is so general should warn those who say "forget slavery" that they are out of step. Observation should set them on the right track if gratitude did not. Keep alive the memory of the field hand and the washwoman whose labors underlie the college degrees that thousands of our youth are getting! The 200,000 who answered the call of Father Abraham, and especially the Nat Turners and the Wat Tylers are our glory, to be put along side the Nathan Hales of any land! How any sane man or woman can say forget them is beyond understanding!

Ingratitude stands convicted wherever men have sense. On that one count alone refusal to pay tribute to the character, to the industry, and to the faith of our forefathers discloses what poor stuff those are made of who say "forget slavery." Subordination to superior power has been the lot of all. But treating it as if it were a shame handicaps because we lose the inspiration which naturally flows out of comparing our progress with our beginning. Education or some other preparation, is not all men need. If that were true how does it happen that our greater population has not given us leaders in number and calibre such as the emancipated five million had in the 30 years following freedom!

The bud and the blossom are pretty, but an ugly seed had to lay in the dark earth before they could appear. Suffering and struggle must precede success. Whoever would forget the steps to progress, stumbles before he starts. Furthermore he reasons badly. It is no more shame to black men to have been slaves than it is to whites. Whoever says it is, is a fool! And for that folly loses the way to success. A century from now, if present tendencies continue, men will have pushed further from noticing the way in which the Creator chose to make His children and be the more grateful for services done, no matter who is the doer.

Transportation and communication have shrunk the seven seas until we are all neighbors. No kind of man is strange any longer. A black man can admit his identity as freely as a white one if he brings to his fellows something which they need. In such an era, saying "forget slavery" is an admission that old idols, old hates still keep out new and better thoughts.

The day is coming when Negroes in the industries will write pages as glorious as the pages in the arts. They will make money. They will lead great movements. A century ago in a little Pennsylvania town when the banker died, it was agreed that to the man with the most money the direction of the bank should pass. A Negro lumber dealer was found to be that depositor with the most to his credit. But slavery cast its dark cloud over the United States in those days so the honor was refused him. A new American has come on the scene, one who votes for black men to go to congress, one who sees nothing amiss when a Negro attends West Point, one who would have his labor union include all. Newer ones will follow in turn, or this country will perish. Men cannot live a lie. They must look upward or die. To match the fairness which the white American must have, the Negro in this country must have confidence that it is his thought, his faith, his work, not his color or race that counts. It is because these who say "forget slavery" really mean that slavery is an eternal handicap that we urge a recognition of the part looking back can play in setting our feet in the right path, and spurring us on.

Publicans in all ages use the condition of their people to make money. Disgust with them is natural and proper. But it should not go to the length of making us ungrateful to the others who gave us a start.

Dr. Carter G. Woodson Warns Race Against Charlatans Who Are Paid By Whites To Write Negro Texts

By Dr. CARTER G. WOODSON

Educators and school administrators who are really interested in digging up the past of the Negro should be on the watch for charlatans. The study of the Negro has been made popular through the work of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. The celebration of Negro History Week, inaugurated by this organization in 1926, has been especially effective in directing attention to the need to study the background of the Negro as we do that of the Hebrew, the Greek, the Latin and the Teuton. Informing works on the Negro, therefore, are in demand.

Since these unselfish efforts have begun to succeed the charlatans have begun to exploit the market with cheap and misinforming productions bearing on the Negro. Although these selfish writers know practically nothing about the race and care less, they have become busy and are collecting and spending funds to glut the market with tawdry literature. Some of these mushroom publishing houses have tried to inveigle into their schemes the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and the Associated Publishers, Inc., with which this organization cooperates, but these agencies have stood firm. Now these exploiting firms are proceeding independently.

It is unfortunate, too, that Negroes without character are cooperating with them. In all such cases the exploiter of the race can always secure the cooperation of one or more "distinguished Negroes" for $25 or $50 apiece. These Negroes serve the whites as a screen in posing as authors of books which these mercenary white men actually write. The producers concerned receive the cash from the wholesale exploitation of gullible Negroes, and the race gets in return another shunt toward darkness under the guidance of heartless exploiters who can always count on characterless Negroes for such a nefarious purpose. Not many years ago two Negroes, thus used, wrote a history of the Negro in which they painted slavery as an ideal condition; and one of the states adopted it as a textbook for Negro schools.

Recently a white man who set up such a Negro and used his name as the author of a book which white men unfriendly to the race actually wrote, now says he would have done a better job if he could have induced the so-called Negro author to seek the cooperation of some Negro who knows something about the history of the race. Yet this book has behind it a large fund of the exploiters, and they are making every effort possible to have the book adopted in those parts where the actual history of the Negro is not wanted, but the substitute of a biased version of this record in order to keep both the Negro and the white man from knowing what the race has actually thought and felt and attempted and accomplished.

Exploiters Are Suave

These exploiters are suave fellows. They know how to push matters with high-powered publicity; and, being white men, they have influence with school administrators who do not take seriously anything which educated Negroes say or do. The exploiters are able therefore to have these worthless books adopted and purchased by boards of education and in this way prevent the story of the Negro from being told. For years to come it will be necessary for thinking Negroes to serve as vigilant committees to see to it that such a state of affairs shall not continue. If not, the race will continue to suffer from misrepresentation.

The race is fortunate in having competent historians who have spent time and money in preparing themselves for research and publication in this field. Among the most outstanding are Dr. A. A. Taylor, Dr. L. P. Jackson, Dr. W. Sherman Savage, Dr. Horace Mann Bond, Professor Lorenzo J. Greene, Dr. L. D. Turner and Dr. Charles H. Wesley. Works which they have produced, however, are scarcely known by the Negroes of this country. Yet the schools are now being given these versions of the exploiters who can hire genuflecting Negroes to sell their intellectual souls for a mess of pottage. Will the Negroes permit this to pass without protest? Now is the time to speak out before it is too late. If the exploiters once realize that they can do the ignoble thing they will not want to loose their hold.

The hope for success in promoting the whole truth is that all of the school administrators in charge of Negro schools are not easily misled. They may not know much about the Negro race, but they cannot be kept in the dark any longer than they have the opportunity to learn the whole truth. With such openminded persons our teachers and principals should treat continuously to keep before them what is going on. Men of such high character may be depended upon to take the right stand in such an important matter. Here again, however, the Negro people must state their own case. They cannot depend always on the so-called leaders to stand up for the truth as long as there is a chance to betray their people for $25 or $50. Rarely do these corruptionists get a larger price. However, one Negro thus sold his soul to one of these exploiting agencies for what he considered the handsome sum of $500, but the firm exploiting him made $30,000 out of the worthless book, selling more than 400,000 copies.

Perpetuation of Slavery

Since we have in the race well-qualified men to produce a literature in which the story of the Negro may be scientifically and simply told, we should turn away from these exploiters. We should develop our own publishing houses and give them the support to make such firms adequate to all our needs. No race will ever be presented to the world in the proper light as long as it has to go through another race to reach the public.

Daily we have reports from Negro authors who have had their manuscripts turned down by white firms which object to the contents of these works and refuse to publish them unless they are so changed as to conform to the bias and propoganda so long used against the Negro. In one respect this is a perpetuation of slavery, for the worst kind of slavery is the enslavement of one's mind.

White America cannot be reminded too often of the progress of the race and the achievement of its individuals. In Washington, where a dual school system tends to breed a feeling of inferiority in the segregated school boy and girl, no classroom should be without its individual program for the week. The emphasis which kindergarten teachers place upon the life of Frederick Douglass should be continued by additional studies as the children go on through school.

Colored teachers need not wait for a special day or week to instill pride of race in their charges. But poor is the excuse which any colored teacher can offer for not entering wholeheartedly into the spirit of Negro History Week. Regardless of the subject which one may be assigned to teach, there is a possible tie-up with the celebration, or if that taxes the teacher's ingenuity too much, the class may be briefly interrupted in its regular routine to devote a few minutes to a discussion of the general movement.

If eminent men and women of the white race willingly sponsor a movement in our behalf, let us not be found wanting.

Negro History Week

The fifteenth annual celebration of Negro History Week begins February 11. Nation-wide observance is planned.

The movement is sponsored by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History; its aim is to promote truth about the Negro and his ancestors. Just now when "Gone With the Wind" is portraying a phase of our history in a way which some critics consider objectionable, Negro History Week should bring out into bold relief those deeds of which the Negro is justly proud.

The director's appeal that each community be organized effectively for the celebration should not go unheeded in a single community. No city should be without a creditable program commensurate with its resources. Every community should publicize its activity and the general aim of the movement in the daily as well as the weekly press.

RACIAL CONSCIOUSNESS- 1940

Leaders Say Negroes In Meridian, Miss., Are Succeeding—Tell Why!

But One or Two Contend that Race Is Not Making Any Noticeable Improvements.

By JOHN R. WILLIAMS
Staff Correspondent

MERIDIAN, Miss., May 30.—"Are the Negroes of Meridian succeeding; if so, why; if not, why not?" Was the question asked a group of Negro leaders a few days ago and the replies given by many of the city's outstanding citizens were so vitally interesting that we are presenting them here:

"I should say that the Negroes of Meridian are succeeding because they are becoming more race conscious all the time, and are gradually learning that it pays to patronize each other in business ventures. This is especially true with regard to our Meridian citizens in the matter of life insurance; we seem to realize that Negro life insurance companies are here to stay and that they offer all that white companies offer."—Prof. T. J. Harris.

"The Negroes of Meridian are not succeeding as they should because they lack the sense of intelligent co-operation. Too, they have an unwelcomeness to be led that handicaps them, but more than all, the Meridian Negro has got to learn that he must build for himself, places in the American life. He needs much in order to be able to give this city a higher moral, social and intellectual outlook. Meridian needs an educational institution for higher learning for Negroes. Just now we are not succeeding as we should but my hope is that some day this might not be quite so true."—The Rev. E. A. Mays.

"The Negroes of Meridian are succeeding as evidenced by their constant improvements. They are actively building better homes and better churches which give them pride and comfort. Although hampered by certain economic conditions their educational and moral advancement is unmistakable. They are taking advantage of what is offered in schools, recreation, race newspapers, library facilities, and are becoming more co-operative with race enterprises."—Mrs. Melissa O. Wilson.

"The success of the present Meridian Negro is quite evident. Due to the splendid renaissance of attitude towards the factors and institutions which will mean success for any race, and the zealousness to rightfully take his place in the rialto of accomplishments, the Meridian Negro is on the road to inestimable success."—Jennie Ruth Scott.

THE great goal of the overwhelming MAJORITY of mankind is a good name.

All nationalities, all groups, all classes strive for it and MOST of our efforts in life are directed toward acquiring it.

It is very seldom that you encounter a man or woman who is NOT interested in having a good name and will not put forth some EFFORT to get it.

The prices of commodities, of jewels and precious metals may vary with supply and demand, and crop prices may fluctuate along with what is considered a living wage, but THE VALUE OF A GOOD NAME IS CONSTANT.

Even better, the value of a good name progressively INCREASES with the passage of time.

The LONGER an individual or an institution has borne a good name, the more SOLIDLY is that person or firm established and the more SECURE is his or its position.

More valuable to an individual than money or property or education is the opinion of his or her friends and associates that he or she is a good man or woman.

GREATER in importance than all the political power which one may acquire is the concensus of opinion that one is TRUSTWORTHY AND DEPENDABLE.

There are NO SWEETER WORDS in the language than the statement that an individual is "the finest person I've ever known."

Business institutions of all kinds cherish a good name, not merely because this indicates CONFIDENCE on the part of the public but because a good name has a specific dollars and cents VALUE.

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Great corporations that were once the bait of muckrakers have won the respect and confidence of million only by performing outstanding PUBLIC SERVICES and granting great philanthropies.

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Colored Lawyer Resents "Darkie" Applied To Client

Daily World 7-12-40
Atlanta, Ga.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—(SNS)—On or about the 26th of June 1940, Herman Demines, a member of the Lyric Theatre Softball team while going out Preston Street Road to the softball diamond struck the automobile of Clarence Smith from the rear. A warrant was sworn out by Smith against Demines. The law firm of Ray and Hancock was employed to represent Demines.

On Monday morning, July 8th, the case was called for trial. During the course of the trial the Prosecuting Attorney, Mr. Brown, in the County Court, which is presided over by Judge Leheigh, referred to Demines as a "darkie." Immediately Mr. Ray, interposed an objection to the court for the use of such a term. Mr. Ray called the court's attention to the fact that Mr. Demines was an American Citizen and subject to the same privileges as any other citizen of the United States, and certainly in these perilous times it would behoove the prosecuting attorney to recognize this fact and address Demines as he would any other citizen of America before the court. After this objection was stated by Mr. Ray, Mr. Brown the prosecutor, asked Judge Lehigh to withdraw his repulsive statement.

It is the general belief that such a stand as was evidenced on this occasion by Attorney Ray is needed in all instances where depreciating remarks are made concerning the race. It is hoped that this attitude exhibited by Mr. Ray will be far-reaching in its effect in determining the demeanor of the court toward its darker citizens.

Convention Speaker Hits Race Spending

By REV. TASCHEREAU ARNOLD

Warning that "Negroes spend enough for soft drinks to support families and enough for peanuts to operate a college", Rev. B. R. Matthews delivered a powerful annual address to delegates attending the Georgia Missionary Educational Sunday School Convention in session at Second Mt. Olive Baptist Church, Dr. G. W. Jordan, pastor, Thursday afternoon. He was re-elected as the president.

7-5-40

Preaching the theme, "Christ, the Shepherd" the Rev. W. M. P. King, pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church, delivered an able conventional sermon during the morning session. Dr. King stated that a shepherd must lead the people, but hastened to caution the hearers that no man can lead until he calls some people together. He said pastors have great responsibilities on them.

The sermon was lauded by Rev. Mr. Jordan and Rev. E. D. White, moderator, Georgia Baptist Missionary and Educational Association. The house was called to order by President Matthews, who is also the pastor of St. John Baptist Church, Adamsville.

Moderator White spoke on "Religious Education, the Solution to Our Problems". He said many of our problems today would be solved if we would put Christ first in our lives stating this type of education holds the solution to all of our present day ills.

Visitors included: Revs. T. Arnold, A. G. Davis, M. J. Jackson, and Rev. Hart.

Dr. C. N. Ellis president of the Atlanta Baptist Ministers' Union, delivered a sterling inspirational address. He said that in a changing world like ours today man must be changed on the inside to save himself from what he has invented. He stressed loyalty to great ideals, living for joy instead of pleasure, "the problem of life is learning to love", and making Christ Lord of all. The address was given a rising vote of thanks by the house.

The Rev. J. R. Baker, student at Georgia Baptist College, Macon, sang a touching solo.

Today's program will be under the direction of the Georgia Baptist Missionary Educational and BTU Convention, Rev. O. L. Pearson, president, Dr. E. R. Carter will speak and Rev. J. E. Jordan will preach. Mrs. O. L. Pearson will conduct the young people's hour, while President Pearson will deliver his annual address at 3 p. m.

The night session will feature a choir contest in which various choirs will vie for honor. A packed house is expected to attend this affair. Each choir will render two selections. Prizes will be awarded to the winners.

CHICAGO CONFAB TO FEATURE ADDRESSES BY OUTSTANDING MEN IN VARIETY OF FIELDS

Call 8-9-40

Prof. Clarence A. Bacote of Atlanta U., Charles H. Thompson, Herman Dreer of St. Louis Among Speakers

Kansas City, Mo.

By CARTER G. WOODSON

In celebration of the silver anniversary of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, truth with respect to the Negro will be featured. The Negro is uninformed about his status because of too much regard for his sensitiveness.

His enemies insist that he has nothing but faults, and his friends that he has nothing but virtues. The daily papers and many of the Negro weeklies play up crime and scandal to make money out of a large circulation. Propagandists masquerading as scientists rationalize these exaggerations as truths arrived at by research. Thereby the race is traduced.

Convention September 9

The convention will be held in Chicago beginning September 9. The first sessions, including that devoted to the Negro in Chicago with Dr. Horace R. Cayton and O. S. B. Danley as speakers, will emphasize the actual facts rather than hearsay.

Dr. Charles H. Thompson, editor of the Journay of Negro Education, will open the discussion from the point of view of one responsible to the public for bringing out only that which has been arrived at by systematic study and investigation.

Professor Clarence A. Bacote, of Atlanta university, will extend the discussion through the mass of exaggeration in flamboyant news, half-baked ideas, inaccurate statements, and inadequate records, so rendered by the excitable temperament of the people.

The same thought will be advanced further by W. F. Savoy, a business man of Columbus, and by C. C. Spaulding, of Durham, to show the points of view of people who are not historians but by their position and functions in the social order nevertheless make history. What they are thinking, feeling and doing as participants in religion, educaton, politics, and business reaches the public in some form through the press, and the reaction of the public to these reports and versions becomes history whether we would have it so or not.

Even the teachers, concerned with instruction in history, as Herman Dreer of St. Louis will bring out, teaches such matters as history. More attention in the schoolroom sometimes is given to the race problems, to the swing band and to the fraternity promenade than to the European War or the Defense Program as it concerns the Negro. One religious publication has begun to feature prize fighting, and recently a minister in opening his prayer meeting thanked God for the triumph of the race in fistic combat. What chance is there to teach people history when they are thus fed and led?

The Truth or Not

Speakers will question whether we should courageously tell the Negro the truth about himself or continue to keep him in fool's paradise. Then what is the truth to be made known? Some, for example blame the Negro for emphasizing unduly religion and building too many churches. The Negro church is the only thing the Negro in America has developed.

8-9-40

Others contend that it is most fortunate that the race has paid so much attention to spiritual matters because his is fundamenal in the building of a permenent social order. and afterward other things of consequence may be developed. These new developments, however, have been long delayed, and the Negro race still cries out for an end of his suffering. Where is the truth of the matter?

Some persons are teaching that the Negro is a failure in politics. He has only recently learned to divide his vote and already the agents are active to show that this was a mistake. They insist that the Negro voters of former years were actually wise and that peace and prosperity can come to the race and country only when the Negro goes back to the moorings chosen by their fathers who first participated in politics.

Historians will enquire for the facts in the case. What truth has either side to advance in the support of its contention? Should he Negro be stamped as a failure in politics and be shown wherein he has suffered from his political ineptitude? Or should the matter be left entirely in the hands of paid propagandists and unscrupulous politicians? Can the Negro better his condition by proceeding further in the manner in which he has chosen to express himself politically?

How the Negro can be made to count is a question with which historians cannot be concerned in detail. Their task is to evaluate the truth as scientific research has revealed it. Yet a merely casual study will show that in politics Negroes have been used mainly as a means to an end. They have rendered parties valuable service, but have bee nrewarded with only the chaff which the wind driveth away.

Election Aftermath

After the election the Negro has usually found himself like the unfortunate who after rendering yeoman service to the triumphant party in a campaign was told that only the appointment as janitor at the State House would be opened to Negroes and because of the large number of applicants that position would be filled by competitive examination. He was examined, and among the questons propounded was, "How far is the earth from to the moon?" The Negro had the good sense to reply that he did not know exactly what the distance was but that he was sure that the moon was not close enough to the earth to interfere with his carrying out ashes through the back door.

These questions, however are not to be discussed by historians behind closed doors. Ministers, teachers, editors, politicians, and businses men will be there to participate in the discussion. Only by knowing them and hearing them can the truth be made known. They are the daily performers in the drama.

8-9-40

They are the makers of history whatever it may be, and any group of writers who fail to note their point of view and their reaction to the world about them will fail to record the truth. History must not be made in the investigators study, not even in the schoolroom. The history to be taught has already been made and is being made by the actors who have chosen the universe for their stage. This panorama must be kept in mind as something of yesterday which has not ended today and will not end tomorrow.

The historian, however, is not a blind recorder. He is entitled to an expression of opinion in matters of doubt, and it is his function to interpret what he has examined. Applying this rule to the Negro, the historians may help to clarify the vision of a befuddled race and offer it a program. If we derive no such benefit from the study of the past the whole effort will be a loss of time and energy.

N. C. Group To Observe Negro Day

Defender 8-17-40
Chicago, Ill.

MANTEO, N. C.—Third annual Negro Day is being held here Friday, August 16 in connection with the fourth summer season of Paul Green's drama of democracy "The Lost Colony," according to an announcement made Monday by I. P. Davis and D. Bradford Fearing, president of the Roanoke Island Historical Association, which sponsors the drama as a non-commercial venture.

Miss Nell Hunter, celebrated Race soprano of the South, will direct a musical program of spirituals and other groups. For the past few weeks, Miss Hunter, who is a native of Durham, has been in Elizabeth City rehearsing a special chorus of 40 voices for this event. Miss Hunter also will participate in the program by singing favorite numbers.

Dr. H. L. Tribbs, president of the Elizabeth City State Teachers college, is general chairman of arrangements for Negro Day. Dr. James E. Shepherd, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes, of Durham, will cooperate in making this the most successful obesrvance in the history of "The Lost Colony."

Negro Day was originally set aside here during the second summer of "The Lost Colony" in response to a request made by Governor Clyde R. Hoey, Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, Paul Green, Miss May E. Campbell, Clyde R. Erwin and other leading educators of the state.

Paul Green, who wrote "The Lost Colony" gratis, is now in Chapel Hill writing a dramatization of "Native Son," best-selling Race novel, with its author, Richard Wright, most original of modern novelists. Author Green was awarded a Pulitzer prize in 1927 for his first full-length Negro play, "In Abraham's Bosom."

Historians to Discuss the Negro In the International Situation

By Carter G. Woodson

Washington Tribune Sept 1940

The Negro in this mad world of today will be an important topic at one of the sessions of the celebration of the Silver Anniversary of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in Chicago on September 9.

Three internationally known speakers will discuss the plight of the Negro from a world point of view. The three discussions are so articulated as to give a comprehensive view of the universe as it regards the Negro.

Dr. Richard Pattee, of the division of cultural relations of American republics in the United States department of state, will deliver a discourse on the Negro in Brazil, treating both the present and the past. He will face the much mooted question as to whether the Negro enjoys equality in that part of Latin America. No one else in this country can approach the question with more right to speak like one having authority. Dr. Pattee has studied, traveled, and taught in Latin America. He has recently translated from Portuguese into English a scholarly work on the "Negro in Brazil," written by that brilliant historian and anthropologist of that country, Dr. Arthur Ramos.

The Negro in Liberia will be discussed by Dr. George W. Brown, a product of the school of economics of the University of London. Dr. Brown will set forth facts from his experience as a traveler and student in Liberia. There he won the confidence of the President of the Republic and other officials who gave him access to the public archives from which he secured the data to publish his forth-coming work — "Black Communism White Concessions," or "The Economic History of Liberia."

Africa to the South, in the South African Union, will be discussed by Professor C. W. de Kiewiet, of the University of Iowa, a universally recognized authority on the European expansion in Africa. He is one of the joint authors of the recently produced monumental Cambridge History of the British Empire. Professor de Kiewiet will deal especially with the Native Life in South Africa. No author living has done more than he to show the importance of the native in determining the course of the British Empire in South Africa.

The discussion of this matter naturally brings up the question of the future of the native African in case the British Empire is destroyed. An educated American colored woman, long resident of London, had to return to the United States on account of the threat of the invasion of England. Talking with her former associates in the United States, she was surprised to find them anxious to see the British Empire destroyed. While they have no love for Hitler, they boldly play up the fact that the British have done the Negroes more harm than Hitler will ever have the chance to do.

Likewise a taxi-cab driver in Washington recently expressed himself to a white passenger who, excited over the rapid advance of the Nazis, tried to convince the Negro that the Western Hemisphere is in danger of being overrun by Hitler and Mussolini. The Negro driver promptly replied that he did not feel the least excited because his race cannot be made any worse off under the dictators than it is now. The Negroes, he contended, are being turned away from Canada as undesirables, and they are being starved out in the West Indies and the United States.

This brings up an important problem for historians. Does history offer any evidence that the Negroes of the world would be worse off should the dictators destroy the economic imperialists? Does history offer any facts to support the conclusion that Negroes would profit by such an upheaval? Of what advantage is it to the antelope to be taken away from the hyena to be eaten by the lion? Have Negroes in any part of the world been so modernized as to be able to organize and stand alone in the world of conflict without end?

Historians mention frequently the impending destruction of modern nations by attrition in the long run of war. Such a result, they are saying, will leave free the weaker peoples whom the economic imperialists now oppress. In what part of the world, historians will tell us, have the Negroes sufficiently advanced to prevent themselves from being swallowed up even at that time by some stronger people who were formerly oppressed? Certainly, there is not much in South Africa to indicate such a bright future for those socially repressed natives, although some such thought may be entertained with respect to those of East Africa and of West Africa.

This is real history in the making. The important function of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History is to help the Negro to understand the present by understanding the past. In this way only can people profit by experience which will throw light on the pathway into the future. Man may be moved by his emotions, but he must live by reason. In knowledge develops reason. "Know thyself, then, better than he who speaks of thee," says the African. "Not to know is bad; not to wish to know is worse."

Pensacola Paper To Capitalize Race Name

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.
OCT 12 1940

PENSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 10—The Pensacola News-Journal, local daily, announced last Sunday that "after some study" it had decided to accede to the wishes of its Negro readers and capitalize the initial letter of Negro. The newspaper stated this was done in recognition of "the progress of the race.

Poe, Whitman, Dunbar Only Great Poets

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—(ANP)—In an informal talk over the dinner table Dr. Carter G. Woodson discussed American literature, especially poets. Said Dr. Woodson:

"There have been only three great American poets. They were: Edgar Allen Poe, Walt Whitman and Paul Laurence Dunbar. Each of them suffered and as a result of suffering, had a close touch with the human side of life. Poe touched the depths of human feeling and besides being a great poet, was a most versatile writer."

Classing Dunbar with these two well known poets indicates lasting qualities of the work of the colored writer whose life was tragic from his early days to his death.

OCT 12 1940

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. A. Rogers Says:

"Objection To 'Negro' Due To Ignorance Or Inferiority Complex"

Noted Historian Delves Into Background of Various Words Used to Describe Our Racial Group.

NOV 30 1940

By J. A. ROGERS
Noted Historian

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—Some years ago, a leading Negro newspaper for several weeks demanded of its readers what was the best name for our racial group. It received thousands of replies, the vast majority of which favored "Colored."

Courier

Let us look into "colored" and see whether it has a better odor than "black," which was discussed last week.

"Colored" is also a white man's word. It comes from Old French, *color*, and is related to the Latin, celare, or to conceal—to deceive, to present a thing other than in its true light. Among its meanings are *"Specious, plausible, glossed over; a prejudiced opinion or statement."*

Pittsburgh

"Colored" is more aptly used as a verb. "She colored her fingernails." "The reporter colored his story." "Florida colors her oranges." Hence, the man, who when asked whether he was "colored" was correct when he replied, "No, I am not colored. I was born that way."

Pa.

"Colored" newspaper, "colored" history, "colored" spirituals, "colored" music, when used to describe the music or the literature of a people, are atrocious. The majority of the readers of the Negro newspapers referred to above is in the South. Did they choose "colored" so as to be in line with the jim-crow car, that greatest debaser of American citizenship, which is also marked "Colored"?

AFRICAN

Many Negroes favor African. This is at least an African word. It comes from the Ancient Egyption "Af-rui-ka," and from Kafrica, hence, the Kaffirs, a South African people.

But Asia has at least 35,000,000 people who are almost indistinguishable in color, features and hair from the Africans. Moreover there are millions of white Africans. Furthermore, white people who came to this country from Europe long after the Africans did are no longer called "Europeans," but just plain American. A white man loses his hyphen in the first generation. How long does it take a dark-skinned man to lose it?

ETHIOPIAN

This, too, is an ancient African word. According to Gerald Massey, it means, "the first, the ancestral seat in the north." Once all Negroes were called "Ethiopians," but today Ethiopian is a distinct nationality. Apply for a passport, say you are Ethiopian, and you'll be referred to the Ethiopian consul. That is, you won't get an American passport.

MOOR

Moor is also an African word. Once, too, all Negroes were called "Moors," or "blackamoors" (black as a Moor). But Morocco is, or was, like Ethiopia, a separate nation. Moorish today refers distinctly to Morocco.

That brings us to NEGRO.

NEGRO

Certain well-meaning people, who have never spent a second on research, will tell you with great positiveness that "Negro" means "slave." No such thing. "Slave" comes from "Slav," a very white-skinned people who were reduced to slavery by the Teutons. Slav originally meant "The people of glory."

Others say that "Negro" is a Spanish word. True. It is also Portuguese. But where did they get it? From the Latin. And where did the Latins get it? From the Africans—the people of the Niger.

or Netgritians, whose descendants still live in Nigeria.

I could cite any number of authorities on this point. Two must suffice. Leake says: "More than one celebrated writer has fallen into the error of supposing 'Niger' a Latin word." Sir Rufus Donkine says: "I cannot possibly make out why 'Niger' must be a Latin word, which it is not * * * I had not looked into the Greek text of Ptolemy ten miuutes before I found myself obliged, though reluctantly, to give up all idea that Ni-ger, always written 'Ni-Gier,' was a Latin word."

"Geir" is African for "river," and "Ni-" probably means "great"—the people of the great river. Thus niger (nigra, nigrum), was imported into the Latin from Africa, as were so many other words. In short, the Negroes, themselves, coined that name.

Originally, Niger had nothing to do with color. According to the custom of the times, it was used as a surname, and finally came to mean "black." But there was nothing debased about it. Some of the most illustrious Romans were named "Niger" or Negro, as the Emperor Pescennius Niger, and Henry III, Niger, who married the daughter of Canute, King of England.

In the bound edition of my "100 Amazing Facts About the Negro," and in my latest book, "Sex and Race," I have gone into this matter more fully.

Objection to "Negro" is either sheer inferiority complex or ignorance. My advice to all such is to try to live up to the glories of the Negro, the ancestor of the human race, and the originator of civilization. Know your race and you won't be ashamed of it.

As long as we remain a minority group, some name is going to be saddled on us. When I wrote "human" race on my social security card, Uncle Sam insisted that I write either "colored" or "Negro" race on it.

Colored Authors Told To Use Own Publishers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The belief that the colored author must go through other agencies to get his story over is erroneous, according to the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, sponsors of Negro History Week, which begins on February 11, and owners of the Associated Publishers, Inc.

The association emphasizes that the works which the white publishing houses bring out for colored authors are pruned down or so changed as not to tell what the author had in mind, but given such a version as a prejudiced public, it is believed, will accept.

QUERY MADE

Why do not the great minds of the race work through their own publishing agencies and develop them to the extent of taking care of all such needs, is the question asked by the Associated Publishers.

The white agencies cannot do the task for the race, the publishers assert and most of them take up the work not to promote truth but to realize a return on the investment.

The Negro's belief in his own inferiority is a conspicuous factor in developing this attitude towards the bosses, the publishers hold.

"The colored author thinks that he is highly honored to have a white publishing firm accept one of his works," it is declared. "The rule among colored authors is to try white firms first, and if turned down, seek some avenue within the race."

EVIDENCE CITED

As evidence of what the race is capable of accomplishing, the association for the Study of Negro Life and History and the Associated Publishers, with which it cooperates, are pointed out.

Since the organization of these groups, according to Dr. Carter G. Woodson, director, the world knows much more today about what the Negro has thought, felt, and attempted to accomplish than it did 25 years ago.

TO OUR PARENTS

TOO MANY PARENTS neglect to train their children at home and shirk the responsibility, preferring to pass that duty on to the school teachers. It is to our parents that this editorial is addressed. We intend to point out some faults of their children and we hope that they will take the hint and do something about it.

Hardly a day goes by but that we do not look out of our office window and see scores of our youth being escorted to the police station because they have been caught either stealing rides on trucks, trolley cars or automobiles or have tried to get into the subway or elevator stations without paying car fares. For the most part these youths are taken to the Juvenile Aid Bureau where there names are recorded and they are lectured against the dangers. After warnings, they are allowed to go. If, however, they repeat the offense then they are taken to court.

Hardly a day goes by, too, but that we do not see on the accident cards where some youth was maimed for life, killed or badly injured by hitching and stealing rides on vehicles of one sort or another.

Granted that many parents are poor and on relief, that still does not excuse them from their obligations, if they have children who must use transportation lines to go to and from school, they should provide the necessary car fares so that the youths do not have to endanger their lives by getting to school as best they can. Life is too uncertain for parents to allow their children to take their lives into their hands every time they go to school.

And while we're on the subject, there is another responsibility which parents have neglected the matter of advising the children how to act when they do use the transportation systems to go to school. We know that children will be children and that they must enjoy life. But while enjoying life it is not necessary that they act like hoodlums and rowdies. The other day we rode on a train on which several dozen girls were coming home from school. They acted like so many "tom-boys" and not at all like girls. They ran and jumped and shouted in the train to the amusement of many of the white passengers, but to the embarrassment of the Negro adults who were also on the train. Parents should advise their children to act like little ladies and gentlemen, whichever the case may be, whenever they are on the public streets or in public places. The time to start training our children is now while they are still children so that when they do grow up they will know how to act.

Home-training is one of the many responsibilities of parenthood and should not be forgotten.

Ask for What You Want

The men and women who composed the committee of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. sent to talk to the party leaders and candidates in the city election, report that without exception surprise was expressed that in the past the city through its plumbing and electrical inspection departments had made it impossible for Negroes to work at those trades. The information led to the immediate assurance that the condition would be corrected.

The incident is heartening. It leads us to believe that in the same way other injustices will be corrected—when we who suffer by them gather up our facts and make known our desires. Of course the city's inspectors will continue to be union men from the two crafts. That is logical. But with them understanding from the outset that the city's ordinances are not to be used to prevent Negroes from being plumbers and electricians, because that is the policy of the unions, there will be no more wholesale "flunking" of Negroes who take city examinations.

Suspicion was certain to attach to the inspectors when Negroes bearing union cards from other metropolitan cities were graded as failures in Kansas City. Our indignation was bound to follow on the heels of suspicion. The next step is where the chain was broken—we failed to complain. By our neglect we helped bring about this loss of earnings for Negro plumbers and electricians.

A wit once said "The world was made for the strong and wise. Let the weak and ignorant hustle." He was right. Only diligence can make the man behind catch up with the procession. To attain an equality of opportunity, any backward group must do more than count denials of opportunity. So long as authority rests in men, they will show preferences. They cannot help it. It is for those neglected to see that they get an equal share. No amount of wishing will bridge the gap between failure and success.

Note well how unanimous was the attitude of the listeners to this complaint of Negroes. Not one single person defended the past. Without hesitation all agreed that this injustice would be done away with. Very apparently our white fellow citizens have no fixed anti-Negro policy, and we correspondingly should have no animosity based upon race. We started last in American citizenship. Many of the crosses we bear come from that fact, not from enduring hate. Let's make the first step first—that is ask for what we want. It is time enough afterward to complain because we do not get our deserts.

Name of Douglass Up for Hall of Fame

NEW YORK, Mar. 21—(ANP)—Cleveland G. Allen, well known journalist, has resumed his campaign, begun in 1920, to have the name of Frederick Douglass placed in the Hall of Fame of New York University, nominating him as one of the candidates up for election to the sacred portals this year.

Beginning his campaign in 1920, when he was a student at the university, Allen has presented the name of the revered abolitionist and anti-slavery orator every five years since to the Hall of Fame electors.

Protests Use of 'Darky' on Radio

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 21—(ANP)—Recognizing radio as a medium of tremendous force in shaping the public's mental reactions, Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, prominent physician here, this week deplored the use of the term "darky" in songs and jokes on the radio. Dr. Jackson feeling so strongly about the humiliating practice, urged editions to stir the Negro radio public from their lethargy in regard to the matter.

The physician asked that protests be made by telephone and letter to broadcasting systems and radio stations whenever the term "darky" is heard over the air. A permanent exit of the word is sought in this new campaign.

10 DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN NEGROES ARE SELECTED

NEW YORK, Feb.—(ANP)—The 12 "American Negroes f distinguished achievement for 1939" were announced over ıe New York radio station, WEVD, Tuesday night.

Dr. L. D. Reddick, curator, gave the results of a nation-ide poll sponsored by the Schomburg Collection of Negro ıiterature of the New York Public library and the New York ranch of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and listory.

The 12 were chosen on the basis of "sheer merit of achievement n terms of social value to the race and humanity. At times a glo-ious defeat or failure reveals distinguished courage social intelli-ence."

Also the six white persons who during the past year had done he most for the improvement of race relations in terms of a real lemocracy were named. The citations were as follows:

NEGROES

MISS MARIAN ANDERSON to whom Toscanini said "only one voice like yours is heard in a hundred years". Miss Anderson's recital on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial before an estimated audience of 75,000 was cited.

NAACP—Under the leadership of Walter White this organization has led the fight for the enacting of a federal anti-lynch law. The legal staff of the association has scored court victories toward the admissions of Negroes to the state supported universities of the South and equal pay for Negro teachers in Maryland.

MISS JANE BOLIN whose appointment as justice of the court of domestic relations, New York City, on the basis of merit marks her as the first Negro woman judge in the history of America.

DR. E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER of Howard University whose book "The Negro Family In The United States" is one of the noteworthy scholarly productions of the past year.

JOE LOUIS who by demolishing all comers has maintained his position as the champion physical warrior of the world and who has demonstrated a modesty and sportsmanship seldom found.

DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Carver, though not always orthodox in his methods, has in his winning of the Roosevelt medal and other awards, focused attention upon the contributions to science by the Negro.

SAM SOLOMON of Miami. The outstanding, but not the only, example of Southern Negroes who led a march to the ballot box, to exercise their constitutional rights, despite the threats of the Ku Klux Klan.

REV. GLENN T. SETTLE, Cleveland, as the founder and director of "Wings Over Jordan" a weekly CBS broadcast each Sunday morning. This was the outstanding radio series rendered by Negroes during the past year.

DR. CARTER G. WOODSON who as editor of the Journal of Negro History since its founding in 1916 and as director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and the originator of "Negro History Week" itself brought to a high point during 1939 his remarkable effort in stimulating the scientific and sympathetic study of the Negro.

REV. OWEN WHITFIELD who led the evicted white and Negro sharecroppers of Missouri until outside assistance was forthcoming.

RICHARD WRIGHT whose prize-winning stories won for him a Guggenheim fellowship for 1939 and whose great novel written on that fellowship, "Native Son," has been chosen recently as a Book of the Month Club selection.

THE NEGRO PRESS. One of the single greatest influences towards giving the Negro a conception of himself in terms of achievement and self respect. Incidentally, the editor of one Negro paper has been named on the honor roll of the state of Virginia—all others on this roll being white.

No attempt was made to rank the twelve.

WHITES

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT who along with her husband, the President, has given more dignity to the relations of the White House to the Negroes of America than has any such couple within recent history.

HAROLD F. ICKES, Secretary of Interior, whose consistent championing of democracy reached a climax during the past year when he granted the use of the Lincoln Memorial plaza and himself presided at the Marian Anderson recital.

MAURY MAVERICK who has added to his former record of positive support of the anti-lynch bill when he was a congressman from Texas. Now as mayor of San Antonio, at the risk of his political career, has stood up for the rights of Negroes, Mexicans and labor.

MAYOR FIORELLO LaGUARDIA of New York City who has addressed himself to the problems of all of the peoples of that city Mayor LaGuardia has set a high standard by including Negroes in important positions in the official life of the greatest American city.

BENNY GOODMAN for his employment of distinguished musicians irrespective of color, in his well-known orchestra. The list of Negroes who have served in the Goodman band includes Lionel Hampton, Teddy Wilson, Fletcher Henderson and Charles Christian.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA for its liberalism in a land where it takes unusual courage to be liberal. Its president, Dr. Frank P. Graham, has also served as the head of the Southern Conference on Human Welfare.

No attempt was made to rank the six. There were scattered votes for a great number of labor organizations which have organized workers without regard to race.

Dr. Reddick stated that the poll would be an annual feature of Negro History week.

Memphis (Tenn.)
Commercial Appeal

NEGROES PLAN TAG DAY

Funds Will Be Raised To Buy Milk For Children

The TriState Amateur Boxing Association will conduct a tag day Nov. 2 to obtain funds for milk for undernourished negro school children, Harry T. Cash, president, said yesterday.

Since beginning of the milk fund in May, 1937, the City Health Department has received a total of $1342.42 from the association to buy milk for underprivileged negro children.

SEP 15 1940

RACIAL CONSCIOUSNESS - 1940

THE NEGRO IS HALF AWAKE MORALLY AND INTELLECTUALLY BUT SOUND ASLEEP SPIRITUALLY

9-13-40

Morally, the Negro is loosely trained and has no standard of Moral excellency, to which he lives as an individual, or seeks to lift his race. Intellectually, he takes no thought of thorough preparation. He does not get the idea, that there is joy in work and morality in doing work well. There is no dignity or honor in holding a job, but everything is summed up in how well you do your work and there lies the honor lies. Too many of us go to school, to learn just enough to get by and to few of us depend upon how well we prepare ourselves to meet competition.

Spiritually we are dead and almost damned as a race. We do not mean religiously dead as to saving our souls, because we have more religion of our kind than any other people of America. We mean that spirit in the man that arouses in his breast, that racial consciousness, that makes man willing to lay down his life for his race and country; that spiritual spark that makes man love himself and race, better than he does anybody else or any other race. That makes man feel proud of his race, recognize and resent racial insults; that makes him believe he is as good as any other man and demands equality of rights and opportunities with all other people, and will accept nothing less without manly protest.

We are talking about that flame of patriotism that fires a man's soul to the point where he will walk into the mouth of a belching cannon before he will give up his rights or desert his fireside. Life is not worthwhile, without liberty and freedom of thought and action. Men who are afraid to die are but cowards and not fit to live. Men who think more of money than they do of liberty are crawling sycophants, taking up space that real men need, to exercise their manhood. They should not be permitted to live and bring other cowards into the world, to further degenerate the manhood of a brave and glorious race. We have no intelligent conception of freedom or liberty.

In the Colonial Convention in Virginia when Great Britain was pressing a crown of thorns on the Colonist's head. and crucifying them on a cross of gold, Patrick Henry a humble Virginian rose in his place in the convention, and exclaimed in the fullness of a burning soul; "Give me liberty or give me death," and when the vote came along on the Declaration of Independence; he said in explaining his vote: "Live or die survive or perish, sink or swim, I give my vote for liberty of thought and freedom of action." How many Negroes in America understand what Patrick Henry meant when he spoke those immortal words? The average so called educated Negro doesn't know the difference between the meal ticket that Roosevelt gave him for his vote, and the freedom of soul and body that Lincoln gave him in 1862. This story illustrates just how intelligent we are; and how fundamentally ignorant we are as a race, basically.

SEP 13 1940

Some people in the world are talking about civil and political rights, you cannot teach anything that you do not know yourself. Your movement may be in good faith, but you have no back ground to build your super-structure upon and your super-structure will not stand without an inspirational back ground. The Negro must know what you are talking about before he can respond to your cause. He doesn't know what it is all about. Rights and Liberty are not serious questions with our people. A dance or a whiskey party means more to the average educated young Negro than a vote, and we will not get anywhere until we develop a spirit of racial consciousness in our breasts. And wait until all these new Negroes are dead and raise a new generation trained from the cradle to the ballot box, in the ethics of racial respect and the love of human liberty.

RACE INTELLIGENCE LIKE INDIVIDUAL INTELLIGENCE IS PROVEN BY ITS POINT OF VIEW ON PUBLIC QUESTIONS

NOV 29 1940

Reading in the Union, a paper published and edited by W. P. Dabney, in Cincinnati, Ohio we read in the Political Flashes and Election Crashes, the suggestion, that the reason why many Negroes voted for the President, was that the Negro is learning to be more grateful for things received; in that the Negro remembered what Mr. Roosevelt had done for them, throughout the Black Belt all over the country. The above statement, is a plain case of putting a meal ticket above human liberty; of selling our rights down the river for a miserable mess of pottage. The fence riders and New Colored brethren, who sing about what the President has done for the race; never think that the meager relief provided by Congress for the needy, were not for Negroes only, but for all who needed help in times of emergency, and that in the distribution of relief, provided by the taxpayers of the country, and not by Mr. Roosevelt; the Negroes were purposely and inhumanly discriminated against by Mr. Roosevelt's administration for which he is responsible. These selfish people who happen to be on the pay roll, are so blind with selfishness and greed, they never think a proposition through.

Bread cannot be substituted for human liberty; like Patrick Henry, the Negro wants liberty, not a meal ticket. If you give him freedom of soul and body, he will get bread But bread never has and never will get him liberty. Brother Dabney suggests, that the Negro is learning to be more grateful for what he receives from other people, and that fact is evidenced by him remembering Mr. Roosevelt on election day. The days of Negroes who have forgotten the vote the Republican Party gave them by selling that vote down the river, for a menial job or tainted money, will forget Mr. Roosevelt, just as soon as he stops their meal tickets from coming. Once an ingrate, always an ingrate. Dogs are grateful to those who treat them kindly, and show their gratitude on every occasion possible, man is the only animal that God has made, who forgets his benefactors, or those who helped him.

Many of us have lost our farms homes and self respect under Mr. Roosevelt; lynching, segregation, discrimination and unemployment have been the order of the day under his administration. But, our rights and privileges have not increased under the New Deal for which the President is sponsor. The New Deal Negro cannot point out to you anything that you did not have under every Republican Administration since Emancipation from slavery. You read about professor, doctor, or bishop holding some advisory job that no Negro ever held before, under some white man, but you cannot find one thing that these advisors to a white man have ever suggested, or put over that was helpful to the Negro. If you know anything that these advisory characters have done through their bosses or otherwise. to gain for the Negro equal opportunities and privileges, in common with white men before the law, tell it. The only thing they have advised is segregation in public places around Washington and separation throughout the country on relief projects.

The present administration at Washington has shown no evidence of giving anything to the Negro, except a meal ticket. The Negro is still suppressed and denied free election throughout the South, and the New Deal has made no effort to relieve him of this embarrassing situation. He is still segregated in public places and jimcrowed on all public conveyances for public travel. He is not allowed to even pay his taxes at the same window a white man pays his. Yet, the New Deal Negro says the Negro is learning to be more grateful to those who helped him to higher standards of living. We wonder if these relievers who are on the pay roll themselves think relief is lifting the race to a higher standard of living? It is shameful to contemplate that educated Negroes would sell the rights of their race, and the ballot that the Republican Party gave them seventy years ago, down the river for a meal ticket or a menial job. It almost makes us give up hope for the final triumph in the faith, rights and privileges that Abraham Lincoln died to give the Negro.

Suffolk, Va., News-Herald
November 15, 1940

A Slip of the Tongue

The other day a program went out over the air from Station WLPM sponsored by the Southern Oil Company which consisted of Mr. Ken Givens as radio announcer and Billy Greek, local baseball fan. We are told that during the conversation, Bill Greek called some athlete "a nigger."

Today we received in our mails a letter which the writer asked us to publish in our column "Voice of the People." In accordance with the writer's wishes, we are publishing the letter.

The Suffolk News-Herald along with the hundreds of other good white and colored citizens regret that these little misunderstandings have to bob up. After talking with the parties who took part in this radio program, we find that no harm was meant—it being but a slip of the tongue.

We know for a fact that no colored citizen likes the word "nigger" but desires that they be called by their proper name as a race—"Negro." Although Webster gives the meaning of nigger as a Negro, common usage has always associated that word with someone who usually is contemptible, or mean or vile or worthless. The word Negro is capitalized by Webster to denote a person of any of the black races.

Knowing well those who took part in this program, we feel that no harm of any kind was meant by them, and we are told that they are exceedingly sorry that anyone of the colored race should feel that a slander of any kind was intended. For years and years the white and colored citizens of Suffolk have lived at peace with one another. The only way success and prosperity can come to us is through a thorough understanding of the peoples of all races. The world today is on a nervous strain and sometimes we find the small pin pricks administered unintentionally, develop into serious wounds. Again we believe that the old saying,

"Judge a man by the way he acts and not by what he may say."

So often our tongues say things which we do not mean but our actions will always convey to one the real man.

RACIAL CONSCIOUSNESS - 1940

Schomberg Collection Stages Nation-Wide Poll To Find Outstanding Whites, Blacks

12 Blacks Of Distinguished Achievement Announced In Radio Broadcast

Negro Press Given Boquet For Service

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—The 12 "American Negroes of distinguished achievement for 1939" were announced over the New York radio station, WEVD, Tuesday night, Feb. 13. Dr. L. D. Reddick, curator, gave the results of a nation-wide poll sponsored by the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature of the New York Public Library and the New York branch of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. The 12 were chosen on the basis of "sheer merit of achievement in terms of social value to the race and humanity. At times a glorious defeat or failure reveals distinguished courage social intelligence."

Also the six white persons who during the past year had done the most for the improvement for race relations in terms of a real democracy were named. The citations were as follows:

Negroes

Miss Marian Anderson to whom Toscini said "only one voice like yours is heard in a hundred years." Miss Anderson's recital on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial before an estimated audience of 75,000 and a radio audience running into the millions gave a clear answer to the prejudice which prevented her appearing in Constitutional hall, Washington.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Under the leadership of Walter White this organization has led the fight for the enacting of a federal anti-lynch law. The legal staff of the association has scored court victories toward the admission of Negroes to the state supported universities of the south and equal pay for Negro teachers in Maryland.

Miss Jane Bolin whose appointment as justice of the court of domestic relations, New York City, on the basis of merit marks her as the first Negro woman judge in the history of America. Justice Bolin is a symbol of other Negro women in and out of administrative and political offices who demonstrate leadership and ability.

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier of Howard university, whose book, "The Negro Family in the United States," is one of the noteworthy scholarly productions of the past year. Of this book Prof. Ernest W. Burgess of the University of Chicago says "It is, in fact, the most valuable contribution to the literature on the family since the publication, 20 years ago, of the Polish Peasant in Europe and America by W. I. Thomas and Florina Znaniecki.'

Joe Louis who by demolishing all comers has maintained his position as the champion physical warrior of the world and who despite his fame and earnings has demonstrated a modesty and sportsmanship seldom found.

Dr. George Washington Carver of Tuskegee institute. Dr. Carver, though not always orthodox in his methods, has in his winning of the Roosevelt medal and other awards, focused attention upon the contributions to science by the Negro.

Sam Solomon of Miami. The outstanding, but not the only, example of Southern Negroes who led a march to the ballot box, to exercise their constitutional rights despite the threats of the Ku Klux Klan.

Rev. Glenn T. Settle, Cleveland, as the founder and director of "Wings Over Jordan," a weekly CBS broadcast each Sunday morning. This was the outstanding radio series rendered by Negroes during the past year.

Dr. Carter G. Woodson, who as editor of the Journal of Negro History since its founding in 1916 and as director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and the originator of "Negro History Week" itself brought to a high point during 1939 his remarkable effort in stimulating the scientific and sympathetic study of the Negro.

Owen Whitfield who led the evicted white and Negro sharetroppers of Missouri until outside assistance was forthcoming. Whitfield and his followers are the people we read about or see in "Grapes of Wrath."

Richard Wright whose prize-winning stories won for him a Guggenheim fellowship for 1939 and whose great novel written on that fellowship, "Native Son," has been chosen recently as a Book of the Month Club selection.

The Negro Press. One of the single greatest influences towards giving the Negro a conception of himself in terms of achievement and self respect. Incidentally, the editor of one Negro paper has been named on the honor roll of the state of Virginia—all others on this roll being white.

No attempt was made to rank the twelve.

Whites

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt who along with her husband, the president, has given more dignity to the relations of the White House to the Negroes of America than has any such couple within recent history. Mrs. Roosevelt has frequently spoken out in her column for the rights of all men and resigned her membership in a well known organization, connected by name with the American revolution, when the bar of color prejudice was raised against a world-famous Negro singer.

Harold F. Ickes, secretary of interior, whose constant championing of democracy reached a climax during the past year when he granted the use of the Lincoln Memorial plaza and himself presided at the Marian Anderson recital previously mentioned.

Maury Maverick who has added to his former record of positive support of the anti-lynching bill when he was a congressman from Texas. Now as mayor of San Antonio, at the risk of his political career, has stood up for the rights of Negroes, Mexicans and labor. In the Virginia Quarterly Review for winter, 1939, Mayor Maverick wrote an article addressed to the South which was entitled, "Let's Join the United States."

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No attempt was made to rank the six. There were scattered votes for a great number of labor organizations which have organized workers without regard to race.

Dr. Huggins Tells Why Race Should Be Proud

Afro-American 3-9-40

PHILADELPHIA—Proof that the colored American has a heritage of which to be proud was the keynote of an address, "The Pageant of Civilization in Africa and the Americas," by Dr. Willis N. Huggins, grand director of study clubs, at the monthly forum luncheon sponsored by the Pennsylvania State Association of the Elks, Sunday.

Hitler Apes Africans

Dr. Huggins stressed many customs originated in Africa, which white races had adopted, such as the serpent cultism and Monotheism, the swastika, and the custom Hitler has of raising his hand as a symbol of victory.

He also stated that Moses had two colored wives, that the first blonde was an African, the sphinx had negroid features, that a colored man discovered the circulation of the blood. that colored people figured in every important event in history.

He pointed out that, although the white man does discriminate against the colored man, there are still unenforcible laws which do not prevent him from having personal dignity and honor, from developing a great daily newspaper and magazine, from guiding his children, respecting his women, inventing or writing the best in literature.

"Listen To This" Says Writer Who Reviews History

2-9-40

Little Known Facts Concerning Notable Achievements Of Negroes Related For Globe Readers

By Hobart T. Mitchell

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK, FEB. 11-18

Minneapolis, Minn.—To the millions of Negroes throughout the country this week's column is dedicated.

Somewhere I read this little poem—I pass it on to you—

"This land is ours by right of birth
This land is ours by right of toil;
We helped to turn its virgin earth,
Our sweat is in its fruitful soil."

FIRST person to lose his life in Revolutionary War, according to United States Department of Interior, was Crispus Attucks, a Negro.

FIRST ships built on the Pacific coast (1513) were built in part by Negro labor in the employ of Balboa.

FIRST woman to attain literary distinction in America was Phyllis Wheatley, a slave girl. Published her first book of verse in 1773 when but twenty years of age.

FIRST movement to free American slaves began in Philadelphia (April 14, 1775) as Quakers organized the first anti-slavery society with Benjamin Franklin as president.

FIRST Negro to be elected member of Phi Beta Kappa fraternity was Edward A. Bouchet, 1874, Yale University.

FIRST Colored Masonic Lodge-warrant was granted from England, September 12, 1784, Boston, Massachusetts.

FIRST woman bank president in the United States, Maggie Mitchell Walker, Negro, born in Richmond, Virginia, July 15, 1867.

FIRST time in the history of the country, the Congress of the United States officially honored a distinguished colored American, April 5. The birthday of Booker T. Washington was extolled in an address delivered by Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell—his first term.

FIRST A. M. E. Church was organized in Philadelphia by Richard Allen, April 9, 1816.

FIRST American to make a clock, Benjamin Banneker, Negro, famous mathematician, helped to lay out the city of Washington, D. C.

FIRST human being to stand on the North Pole, Matt Henson, Negro, a member of the Perry North Pole Expedition.

FIRST mixed jury ever impaneled in the United States was to try Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate States for treason, but the case never came to trial. There were twelve white and twelve Negroes. Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase was to preside.

FIRST Negro to be granted a patent was Henry Blair, of Maryland, who received official protection for a corn harvester 1834.

2-9-40

FIRST Negro to dine at the White House as the guest of a President of the United States—1864, and the first Negro to ride on a battleship at the guest of the United States Navy—Frederick Douglass.

FIRST Negro newspaper was published in 1827 by John Russworm. It was called the Freedom's Journal. In 1841 the first Negro magazine was published, being issued by the A. M. E. Church.

FIRST colored girl ever to appear on the campus at West Point identified with a graduating member of the military school, was Miss Agatha Scott, of New Haven, Conn. fiancee of Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., who graduated from west Point June 19, 1935.

FIRST American regiment to enter the St. Mihiel sector, during World's War—the 370th Infantry (colored).

FIRST Negro woman member of any state legislature in the United States. Mrs. E. Howard Harper was appointed by the governor of West Virginia to succeed her husband who died on December 21, 1927.

FIRST normal school for colored teachers established in New York by John Peterson (1853).

FIRST recognized Negro physician of whom there is any record was born in Philadelphia in 1762—James Derham.

FIRST time in the history of the United States where a Negro's name was necessary on all United States currency and securities to make it legal was when President Garfield May 19, 1881, nominated Blanche K. Bruce, at the end of his first term in the Senate, Register of the Treasury.

FIRST Colored Young Men's Christian Association was organized in Washington, D. C. in 1853. Anthony Bowen, an employee of the United States Patent Office, its first president.

FIRST Negro preacher of a Congregational church. In 1785 Lemuel Hayes became the pastor of a white congregation in Torrington, Connecticut, and in 1818 began to serve another in Manchester, N. H.

FIRST Negro to become a surgeon in the United States Army was A. T. Augusta, of the University of Toronto.

FIRST Negro to pass bar examination to practice law in the state of Massachusetts was Macon B. Allen (1845).

FIRST Negro to serve as United States Senator, and the first man of the race to appear in either house of Congress, was Hiram R. Revels, of Mississippi, who was called upon to complete an unexpired term and actually served from February 25, 1870 to March 3, 1871.

FIRST successful operation on the human heart. The Annals of Medical History recently published an article by Harold Farmer, D. D., on Daniel Hale Williams, noted Negro surgeon, whose successful operation on the human heart astounded the medical profession and brought world wide fame. Dr. Williams' patient, a 24 year old Negro, was brought into Provident hospital on the morning of July 19, 1893. He had received a small puncture wound of the heart. Dr. Williams operated and the wound was closed in the first operation ever attempted on a human heart. According to reports the man is still living.

FIRST person, through his discoveries, to put dollars in to the hands of poor black and white farmers of the South—George Washington Carver.

FIRST person to plant wheat, in the New World, was a Negro.

FIRST shot fired at Manila Bay, from the Olympia, flagship of Admiral Dewey, commanding the American forces on the Asiaic station, during the Spanish-American War, was fired by John Jordan, chief gunner's mate-United States Navy, a Negro.

Any information concerning this column write 3612 Elliot Ave., Minneapolis, Minnesota or the editor of your newspaper.

Protests Epithets in Saturday Eve. Post

WASHINGTON

The repeated use of epithets in the initial article of a series entitled, "Red Wheels Rolling," currently published in the Saturday Evening Post, has drawn a letter protesting "discriminating and insulting" references to colored Americans, from Miss Mabel J. Matthews of Washington.

Miss Matthews, a teacher in Armstrong High School, points out that the author, Walter D. Edmonds, uses the epithets, "n——rs" and "d——s" no less than fifteen times.

Outstanding Negroes And Whites Of 1939 Named In Broadcast

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WHITES

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No attempt was made to rank the six. There were scattered votes for a great number of labor organizations which organized workers without regard to race.

Music for the program was furnished by the Phi Beta Sigma Glee club under the direction of Prof. John A. Sharpe. Dr. Reddick stated that the poll would be an annual feature of Negro History week.

'A PAGE OF HISTORY'

By ARCHIBALD J. CAREY. Jr.

On next Sunday we shall begin the observance of what is known as Negro History Week.

It is altogether fitting that there should be on the calendar of current events, a period of time devoted in its focus of attention to the part which the black man has played in the development of history. This is proper for two reasons. In the first place, he has made a contribution of immeasurable value, only a small part of which can be touched on in these few minutes. But an even more significant reason is to be found in the fact that many historians have studiously excluded from their records that part of the story which their darker brother has written.

Chronologically, the contribution of the black man antedates the very records upon which we rely for our history. Some years ago Dr. James H. Breasted, eminent archeologist of the University of Chicago, set out upon an intensive expeditionary tour. When he returned, he stated that he had found in the depths of Africa, the remnants of a civilization which was unknown to records but which was of such an order that it has been equalled by but few of those known to history and excelled by none. He said further that this same civilization had probably served as a pattern for mechanical and cultural standards of some great modern nations, but the absence of records concealed the connection.

The Christian Era, we need not be reminded, takes its rise from the birth of Christ. Well, a black man helped announce his birth and a dark skin bore the weight of his cross. It is a matter of common knowledge, known to every Sunday school child that there were three wise men who beheld

His star in the East. One of these three, Balthazzar by name, was a Negro. Thirty years later, when Jesus had disclosed to men the most profound personality in the history of mankind, they crucified Him. When His physical being collapsed beneath the weight of their ingratitude, their prejudice and their cruelty, it was another Negro, Simon of Cyrene, who shifted the load of the cross from the bleeding shoulder of the Master to his own black shoulder and gallantly bore it to Calvary.

In any part of the world where dark men have been found, this story might be delineated along the same lines, but let us see what has happened in America. In 1492, Christopher Columbus set sail in the name of Spain with three ships, to discover, it later proved, a new world. Historians tell us that. But they do not tell us that one of his three ships, the Nina, was piloted by one Alonzo Pietro, identified in ancient manuscripts as "il nigro." We remember those pioneers who found for us our new land. Too often we forget "il nigro" who steered their course.

The discovery of America was only the beginning of a warfare to make it the land of the free. To liberate and to preserve our nation was a long and bloody struggle, but as is usually the case, when the truth is known, America without her dark sons, "could not be made perfect." The thirteen colonies politically, were shackled and for a long time they endured the throttling pressure of their chains. After a while, however, they chose to end their bondage (even as human men long to end their bondage) and with a sudden fury struck. But political tyranny, cruel and selfish, (even as human men sometimes are cruel and selfish), struck back and men, who simply wanted their freedom, died. At the intersection of State and Congress streets in Boston today there is implanted a star which marks the spot where Crispus Attucks, a black man, fell on March 5, 1770—the first to shed his blood for the cause of freedom in the American Revolution. Less than fifty years later, the struggle was renewed. History tells us that Commodore Perry settled that issue in the Battle of Lake Erie, but it does not tell us of the 400 men who fought for freedom under Perry's command that memorable day. 119 of them were black.

In another fifty years the destiny of the nation hung in the balance once more, this time not as a result of aggression from without but revolt from within. Again it was the dark American, enslaved though he was, who tipped the scales for a united nation. Ida Tarbell's four volume biography of Lincoln is regarded by many as the best which has yet appeared. Ida Tarbell says that Lincoln's heart was heavy and the cause of the Union was all but lost when, up from the rice plantations of the Carolinas, up from the cotton fields of Georgia, up from the canebrakes of Louisiana, up from the prairies of Texas and the West there was hurled across the continent the deathless promise of America's black men, 'We're coming, Father Abraham, two hundred thousand strong. America's land was purchased, America's rights was purchased, America's rights were protected and America's integrity was preserved with the indispensable help of her black sons. As the poet has said to the commonwealth of Illinois, so the accurate historian must say to the American Negro, "not without thy wondrous story, can we write the nation's glory."

Perhaps a people who made their first pledge of allegiance in slavery and who yet gave so freely of their best might have waited in justifiable expectation of benefaction from the sovereign to whom they gave all. But not so with these Americans of African descent. Because underprivilege produces a larger proportion of relief cases and because criminal acts of colored people are widely heralded, there is a popular notion abroad to the effect that American Negroes are a lazy, worthless and uninspired lot. Current history in the form of news and caricatures tell us that. But current history could tell a much different story, if it would. In spite of handicaps imposed by a previous condition of servitude and the restraint of movement imposed by race discrimination, the Afro-American has made strides which are no less than astounding.

Take the matter of the acquisition of property, for example. When the Negroes were freed in 1865, they owned approximately 12.000 homes and 20,000 farms. Today they own more than 700,000 homes. They own more than 200,000 farms and they operate, as tenants, but in their own right, 700,000 more. When these people were freed their combined wealth totaled about twenty million dollars. Today their combined wealth is estimated at more than two billions of dollars which is a multiplication by more than one hundred times. In the matter of education, when the slaves were freed, 90% could neither read nor write. Today that percentage is little more than ten. Negro college graduates number about 35,000 and each year approximately 2,000 more swell the ranks. Again there is a popular idea in some circles that anything worthwhile the Negro has must have been given to him. Well, in this matter of education, it ought be more widely known, that since the Civil War, the American Negro has paid out of his own pocket, for his own education, more than forty millions of dollars in addition to the taxes which went for public education. Further than that, he maintains today more than 42,000 church of which 36,000 are entirely his own; and his church property is valued at nearly 175 million dollars.

He has achieved amazingly for himself, but not for himself alone has he labored. He has brought fame to his native land and rendered service to the world in many fields of human endeavor. He has been first of all, many times. In the field of exploration and discovery, it was when Matt Henson, first of all, planted the American flag at the North Pole for Peary. In the field of medical science, it was when Daniel Hale Williams, first of all, operated successfully on the pericardium of the human heart. In the field of scientific farming, it was when George Washington Carver, first of all, unfolded before the astonished eyes of the world the incomparable resources of the prosaic sweet potato and the humble peanut. He has produced champions in every line whether by the flying feet of a Jesse Owens, the mellow throat of a Marian Anderson or the thundering fists of a Joe Louis. And if these have come forth with less than half a chance, one cannot help but wonder what imprisoned splendor has been shut up within the bowels of the race by the narrow bigotry of color prejudice.

Finally, the dark race has made its finest contribution, I believe, in the realm of things spiritual. Eleanor Wembridge, writing in the American Mercury some years ago said, "No other elegist in all literature, save the American Negro, has ever been able to begin 'Nobody knows de troubles I see' and end 'Glory, Glory Hallelujah'." Anyone can grow fat on prosperity. It is only the masters of human living who can thrive on adversity. This the American Negro has done as the world has seldom seen it done before. When their champions may have been forgotten, the world will not forget the sight of a black people driven to their knees by the sting of the lash and staying there bowed, not in submission, but in prayer. Through all the trials of his experience, he never lost his faith in God nor faith in the eventual triumph of His will upon the earth.

On a plaque in a little church in England, there appears this legend: "In the year 1736, when all things in the Empire, both sacred and secular, were either demolished or profaned, Sir Robert Shirley, baronet, erected this church, whose singular praise it was to have done the best things in the worst times and to have hoped them in the most calamitous." When this page of history has been integrated with the rest, the world will say of this black man whose progress and whose struggles for progress we commemorate next week, "it was his singular praise to have done the best things in the worst times and to have hoped them in the most calamitous."

Negroes To Make Manteo Pilgrimage

MANTEO, Aug. 15.—(AP)—The third annual pilgrimage of Negroes from North Carolina and Virginia will be made tomorrow to historic Roanoke Island.

The 2,000 Negroes expected will attend a big fish fry, hear speeches and watch members of the Pea Island station, only U. S. coast guard unit manned by a Negro crew, give a demonstration in life saving.

Nell Hunter, Negro dramatic soprano, will lead in mass singing.

C. C. Spaulding, wealthy Durham Negro, will speak. Master of ceremonies will be Dr. H. L. Trigg, president of the state Negro teachers college at Elizabeth City.

Ropes Rot, Says Author

Negro Day Crowd At Manteo Cheers Young Playwright

By LEM GRAVES, JR.
Journal and Guide News Editor

MANETO, N. C.—Several hundred Negro citizens from North Carolina and Virginia, who braved the elements to attend the third annual Negro Day celebration at the site of "The Lost Colony" dramatization may some day forget Paul Green's magnificent and colorful pageant of the beginning of white civliization on the American continent, but few are likely to forget Paul Green's dynamic words heralding the beginning of a new type of civilization which would be marked by a different sort of relationship between the Negro and the white man.

Paul Green was brief and to the point. But his words reverberated off the picket walls of the rustic open air theatre here, and struck directly at the hearts of those, white and black, who had assembled for the occasion.

They were strong words. When written they read like this: "I am glad to be here on this occasion but I am looking forward to and hoping for a day when, perhaps, I am dead and gone and when the others of us here are dead and gone—a day when there will be no ropes between us.

"I say this knowing all of the sociological reasons advanced to show why this rope, which separates the whites from the colored here in the theatre today, is necessary.

"The rope is white but we all know that actually it is a scarlet thread of division and some day it must be removed.

ROPES ROT AWAY

"Ropes rot away but character, intelligence, and love remain."

Those are the words. They were spoken with a great sincerity which impressed itself deeply on those present. Mr. Green referred to a white rope, drawn down the middle of the big, open air, amphitheatre in which the Negro Day program was held and his great historical pageant was presented. On one side sat the colored. On the other, the white. Mr. Green's remarks were loudly cheered by the colored patrons.

Co-stars with Mr. Green on this third annual program were Mrs. Nell Hunter, nationally known contralto singer and trainer of the Elizabeth City State Teachers' College choir which furnished music for the occasion, and Dr. C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham, who was the principal speaker.

MRS. HUNTER APPLAUDED

Time and time again Mrs. Hunter was called back for personal encores or for more songs by her well trained chorus and, each time, the rich music filled the amphitheatre without benefit of sound system. The gracious Negro artist won many rounds of applause and even after the show was over, members of the cast of 'The Lost Colony" were heard to remark, in all earnestness, "We wish you could have gone on all night. We had rather hear you sing than go thru with our performance."

"Be good citizens and contend, in a righteous way, for the things that are ours," advised C. C. Spaulding in the main address. "Don't lose faith," he told his audience.

Mr. Spaulding opened his address by praising North Carolina and its fair methods of treating its Negro citizens.

CAN DEPEND ON RACE

In reference to the present war crisis, Mr. Spaulding pointed out that if ever America gets into any trouble its Negro citizens will stand up loyally. "We can be depended upon to stand by the American flag and the American ideal," he declared.

In emphasizing the value of getting along with other people, Mr. Spaulding averred that the Negro race was the only one which had been able to live in America side by side with the white man and progress at the rate which the race has gone forward since it came here.

Declaring that he was amazed at the progress made, the speaker predicted that in the near future, North Carolina's Negro teachers would be paid equal salaries.

The speaker urged youths to prepare for a specific place in the scheme of things. He asserted that there was no place in the American economic life for men and women who were not prepared to do specific jobs and to do them well.

TRIGG PRESIDES

Mr. Spaulding was introduced by the master of ceremonies and chairman of the Negro Day committee, Dr. H. L. Trigg, president of Elizabeth City State Teachers' College.

The annual program, presented under the sponsorship of the Roanoke Island Historical Association, which promoted the summer theatre presentation of "The Lost Colony" on the site of the first English settlement in the New World, featured band music by the Excelsior Reed and Brass Band, of Norfolk, and a demonstration of ship rescue methods by the all-colored Pea Island Coast Guard Unit, under supervision of Maxie Berry, boatswain's mate.

On the program, which followed the concert and demonstration, Dr. Charles E. Stewart, pastor of Emanuel AME Church, Portsmouth, offered the invocation. Welcome was tendered by State Senator D. B. Fearing, president of the Roanoke Island Historical Association, who expressed his appreciation for the fact that several hundred braved the threatening stroms to attend the special performance.

WELCOMED AT ALL TIMES

Dr. Trigg, in opening remarks, explained that the Negro Day idea did not mean that Negro patrons were not permitted to see the "Lost Colony" dramatization at any regular showing during the summer because the doors were open to race patrons at all times. However, he pointed out that on this particular day each summer, a special program featuring some race leader as speaker and some of the best Negro music was arranged for the benefit of those patrons who could be present.

The Rev. C. M. Cartwright, pastor of the Olive Branch Baptist Church, Elizabeth City, pronounced the benediction. Several outstanding leaders from Virginia and North Carolina were introduced to the audience.

At the close of the program, the theatre was lighted briefly after which the matchless historical drama, "The Lost Colony," was presented. Brilliantly arrayed in the costumes of Elizabethan England, the characters in the play, now in its fourth summer season, recreated the establishment of the first English colony in the new world on Roanoke Island in what is now the town of Manteo, named after the friendly Indian who gave his life in an effort to help the whites settle in America.

Perfectly enacted by a veteran cast, the play, long one of the outstanding dramatic offerings of the last four years, was greatly enjoyed by those who saw it.

Those who sat through it marvelled at the fact that while that area of North Carolina was flooded with cloudbursts before and after the play, not a drop of water fell during its presentation. Local people point with pride to the fact that only twice in the four seasons the play has been presented here has it been washed out. Both of these times occurred during the past week.

West Indies To Be Discussed In Chicago

Thousands Live In United States Alone

By CARTER G. WOODSON

One of the most important features of the exercises to be held in Chicago on September 9 in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in view of the European war, will be the discussion on the West Indian Negro by historians facing the present and the past.

The grave importance and signification of the discussion at this time becomes evident at a glance at the Negro population of those islands which totals 2,199,592. In the British West Indies there are 48,697 in the Bahamas; 162,055 in Barbadoes; 17,862 in Bermuda; 62,929 in Grandada; 1,040,269 in Jamaica; 106,378 in the Lee Ward Islands; 49,600 in St. Lucia; 44,549 in St. Vincent; and 265,572 in Trinidad.

In the French West Indies there are 213,925 (in Guadeloupe) and 187,756 (in Martinque).

Fate of 8,000,000 Negroes Hangs In Balance

When we consider the estimated Negro population of 1,300,000 in Cuba, of 2,646,000 in Haiti, of 473,664 in Porto Rico, of 1,444,621 in Santo Domingo, and of 20,911 in the Virgin Islands, we see a total of more than 8,000,000 Negroes whose fate directly or potentially hangs in the balance in the conflict between the fascists and the economic imperialists—altho these islands are either independent or American possessions.

No topic can be of greater importance to the entire American citizenry today. Thousands of natives from those islands live in the United States, and some of the most significant developments in behalf of the race in this country have been due to contributions made by the West Indies. Without their contributions the history of the Negro in the United States would be a different story.

Richard Wright To Be Guest On Negro Day At "Lost Colony"

C. C. Spaulding Speaker; Excelsior Band To Play at Manteo; August 16

MANTEO, N. C.—The appearance of Richard Wright, author of the best selling novel, "Native Son" will highlight the third annual Negro Day to be held here in connection with the presentation of the historical drama "The Lost Colony," now in its fourth summer season. The Roanoke Island Historical Association presents Paul Green's drama each summer in the open air Waterside Theatre.

The principal address for the occasion will be delivered by C. C. Spaulding, President of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Durham. Mr. Spaulding will discuss the relations between white and colored people and will point out the contributions made by his people to American culture.

One of the principal features of the day's entertainment will be a two hour concert by the famous Excelsior Red and Brass Band of Norfolk, which will play from 3 to 5 p. m. An afternoon program is being sponsored by the leading educators of the state.

Mr. Wright will be accompanied by Paul Green, who wrote "The Lost Colony" and who is now collaborating at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, with Mr. Wright on a dramatization of "Native Son." This surprise announcement was made by officials early this week.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, will be present also and prominent Negro leaders will be introduced to the audience.

Miss Nell Hunter, celebrated Negro soprano of the South, will direct a musical program of spirituals and other songs. For the past few weeks, Miss Hunter, who is a native of Durham, has been in Elizabeth City rehearsing a special chorus of forty voices for this event. Miss Hunter also will participate in the program by singing favorite numbers.

DR. TRIGG IN CHARGE

Dr. H. L. Trigg, president of the Elizabeth City State Teachers College, is general chairman of arrangements for Negro Day. Dr. James E. Shepherd, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes of Durham, will cooperate in making this the most successful Negro Day in the history of "The Lost Colony."

Negro Day was originally set aside here during the second summer of "The Lost

RACIAL CONSCIOUSNESS- 1940

World Conference Of Colored People May Become A Reality

The Plaindealer
Kansas City Kan.
OCT 11 1940

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B. W. I.—(ANP)—A committee headed by Montclair E. Hoffmann, white and composed of Rudolphe A. Burke, Amy Bailey, and Ina Bailey, has issued a call for a meeting this week end at Mount Ida, Hector's River Post Office, near here, to discuss the possibility of calling a World Conference of Colored People. Mr. Hoffman set forth the aims of the committee in the following statement:

"The purpose of the week end conference at Mount Ida is to consider the advisability of calling a World Conference of the Colored Race immediately after the close of the war.

"If this is agreed upon, steps will be discussed leading toward organization and preliminary work for such a conference.

"The questions before us are: What shall be the purpose of such a conference? How many plans be laid and organization formed to best accomplish the purpose? Where shall such a conference be held? Who shall compose its personnel? How will it be financed?

OCT 11 1940

"There is a strong feeling here that this critical stage of world history holds vast possibilities for good or ill to the colored race and the future of the group will depend, not only on the outcome of the struggle important as that may be but upon the keep preparation of the colored people to participate in the New World that will emerge and is already emerging from the present upheaval."

Pensacola, Fla Journal
September 29, 1940

Old Custom Ended

FOR many years, most southern newspapers have made an exception in their styles of capitalizing racial names by putting the word Negro in small letters, or "lower case," as the typographer would say. Why this was done is not definitely known. Perhaps it is a prejudice which comes down from days of slavery and Reconstruction. Perhaps the word was used so frequently that the upper case became troublesome.

However, Negroes of Pensacola have noted this exception in use of their racial name in the News-Journal and have called our attention to it. The following letter was received from the Rev. T. E. Huntley:

From time to time in reading your daily news, I have noticed your method of spelling the names of races. In referring to such people as Italian, French, Dutch, etc., the words are correctly spelled with capital letters, but when referring to the Negro a small "n" is used.

Perhaps you have overlooked the fact that the word "Negro" is the name of a people or race and is a proper noun and should therefore be spelled with a capital letter. Furthermore, ALL religious editorials capitalize the word "Negro."

I am speaking the sentiment of all Negro readers of your papers. They feel like their name is being classed with common nouns of animals such as dogs, cows, hogs, etc.

Therefore I am asking you on behalf of my people (Negroes) to consider this matter which may be insignificant to you, but it is very significant to me, my race and even my God who is Father of us all.

This request, after some study, has been granted and you may have noted that the word Negro now appears with the capital N. The News-Journal is glad to make this change in recognition of the great progress which the Negro race has made. It also wishes to commend Minister Huntley upon his use of the racial name Negro, instead of the meaningless and inaccurate term "colored race." Negroes should be proud of their race and its accomplishments in a modern civilization against great odds, and we are glad to note that Pensacola Negroes want their correct racial name used and capitalized like all others.

M. W. Lee, Boley Banker, Named President of State Negro Chamber Commerce

Economic Parley Studies Jobs, Agriculture, Education; J. A. Adkins, Washington, Speaks

State Meeting At Tulsa In October

M. W. Lee, vice president of the Farmer's State Bank, Boley was chosen as president of the Oklahoma State Negro Chamber of Commerce Friday afternoon as organization of the body got under way at Cleaves Memorial Temple, following the two day economic conference attended by business men from every section of Oklahoma. The group will meet again in October at Tulsa to perfect the organization. A board of directors will be named composed of presidents of various chambers of commerce of the state.

Climaxing a series of lectures and discussions of the sessions, D. C. Jones, head of the agricultural department at Langston university during his brief discourse on "Blue Printing Oklahoma's Future Through Agriculture," told the state leaders, "The Negro should own and control a share of this country's wealth. But Negro farmer," Mr. Jones stated, "is as much of his progress must be made in the development of agriculture."

From a chart the speaker demonstrated with statistical enumerations that from 1930-35, the Negro farmer and the farm wealth possessed by Negroes had decreased on an alarming scale greater than that of the whites of America. He showed whereas in 1896 to 1906 a large number of Negroes bought farms, but beginning 1916-1936 Negroes had left the farm in great numbers.

Education and Wealth Getting

"One peculiar aspect of the case," Mr. Jones stated, "was as the Negro's wealth getting decreased the schools increased the question then arises should not our education be directed so as to increase our power of wealth getting."

At this point Rev. J. N. Wallace, Tulsa, inquired of the speaker, "Do you think the great migration to the city and from some sections to the North had much to do with this condition?"

Mr. Jones replied, "Much of the Negro's migration to the North was a result of persecution in the South causing much of the loss of farm wealth, Negroes should own 11 per cent nation's wealth.

Editor Dunjee then asked if it were true that 33 per cent of land value lost in Oklahoma was due to a loss in acreage.

Mr. Jones replied, "The decrease of productivity of Oklahoma soil in the last 23 year period has been due to erosion and other processes which brought about a lack of fertility."

Some suggestions given by Mr. Jones for the solution of many economic problems of Negroes in the state, were offered by the speaker at the conclusion of the disertation, in which he said lay in the formation of a steering committee on agriculture to study and promote activities of eco-

INSTALL MIAMI 'MAYOR'

Defender Chicago Ill.

Sam B. Solomon, new mayor of Miami's Washington Heights, accepts trophy being presented him by Wesley E. Garrison, white Miami realtor. Solomon won international fame when he led 2,000 Race Miamians to the polls in 1938 in defiance of the Ku Klux Klan.

Rochester Made Avenue Mayor

OCT 1 2 1940

Afro American

LOS ANGELES— (WS) —Eddie (Rochester) Anderson, stage screen, and radio personality was inaugurated "Mayor of Central Avenue," Thursday evening at the Elks' Auditorium.

The evening was a gala one because of the huge parade, led by the newly elected mayor and Leo Carrillo, noted motion picture star, who came into town from Encino to participate in the festivities.

Baltimore

Rochester rushed to the city by airplane from San Francisco, where he had been making a personal appearance at a theatre in order to be present for the activities.

Md.

Frank Whitman, celebrated star of the entertainment world, acted as master of ceremonies and introduced many relatives and friends of the frog-voiced comedian, who skyrockted to fame when he became a fixture on the Jack Benny program.

Numerous business firms and individuals took part in the parade, which made a spectacle as Rochester and Carrillo led the caravan through the streets.

F.D.R. Sends Best Wishes To Michigan Mayor's Meet

Afro American

DETROIT, Mich. — Reuben J. Patton, president of the Michigan Colored Mayor's association, received Franklin D. Roosevelt's best wishes for the success of the association's first convention in a letter recently.

Kansas City

"I hope all of your deliberations will be fruitful of wise counsel and constructive action to promote the welfare of the Negro race, which is inseparably joined to the national welfare," the letter read in part.

The convention began Thursday, August 29.

NEGRO DOLLS

NOV 1 7 1940

65c, $1.40, $2.50, $3.50 and $5.00.

Buy now on our lay-away plans; 50c cash; 50c per week.

HOPKINS BOOK CONCERN

141 Auburn Ave., N. E.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
November 8, 1940

NEGRO C. OF C. TO OPEN DRIVE

Membership Campaign to Begin November 11 With Dinner at J. C. Smith.

The recently-organized Negro Chamber of Commerce will begin its membership drive at a banquet November 11 at the Johnson C. Smith university dining room. The officials of the university are cooperating in every way to make the campaign a success. Persons from all walks of life are expected to attend the banquet.

Tickets are in the hands of the Negro business concerns of the city and may be obtained by any one from these places. A prize will be given to the organization having the largest percentage of its group present.

Some of the groups that have been invited are the Medical association, Ministerial alliances, Barber association, morticians, grocerymen, florists, teachers' associations, Bar asociation, brickmasons, carpenters, and many others in various fields. During the banquet, a patriotic program will be given. In addition to the patriotic part of the program, one-minute guns from the organizations present will be heard.

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White Man Makes Apology For Using Darky' at Meeting

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(ANP)—Threatening to have all Negro delegates present at the state Republican convention here last week to walk out, R. A. Brooks of Aiken, obtained an apology for use of the term "darky" by a white speaker at the session.

The issue was not raised until shortly before adjournment. Then Brooks arose from one side of the hall and walked toward the front. He spoke of his service as a delegate and his desire to treat all fairly.

"We feel who have been insulted here and we want an apology. We feel we were insulted when we were called 'darkies'," he stated.

A few minutes before, M. O. Dunning, white, former collector of the port of Savannah, now with law offices in Washington, had made a short speech in which he told several humorous stories in which he referred to "darkies" on his father's place.

Dunning stood up and said, "You may call yourself what you please and it is all right with me." Then he sat down.

"That is not an apology," Brooks declared. "If we don't get an apology we will walk out of that door 100 per cent and we will never come back."

As murmurs ran through the convention, Dunning again got up and said, "Of course, if the term darky' is offensive to you, I'll apologize."

This ended the incident and the convention adjourned soon afterward.

Philadelphia School Will Use Colored History Textbooks

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. —(ANP)—Two books on Negro history were approved by the board of education here last week for the schools of the city. The volumes are both by Dr. Carter G. Woodson, "The Negro in Our History" and "African Myths". The approval came after a three-year effort of Dr. John P. Turner member of the board. The approval was unanimous.

The two books became a part of the reference library of all the schools, to be used in the teaching of history.

"My principal interest was in trying to change the picture so often seen in textbooks of the savage-looking black man and a description of the race in the same spirit of the picture," Dr. Turner said after the approval was given.

In addition to being a member of the school board, Dr. Turner is also a police surgeon and active in many civic affairs. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

Lift Up Negro Womanhood Apex Graduates Are Told

By MRS. W. A. SCOTT, SR.

"Do something to lift up Negro womanhood," Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N.C., declared Wednesday night in delivering an address to the graduating class of the Apex Beauty College.

Speaking at Greater Wheat Street Baptist church, she told the 146 graduates "a satisfied customer is your best advertisement."

She challenged and dared members of the outgoing class to dream dreams; to finish "the work you have begun."

"You have been taught the fine art of living, now teach others how to live," she said.

Attired in black lace evening gown, the speaker said people want to be good looking....you are connected with the greatest industry of the present day.

Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown Delivers Address

Throughout her address, she paid glowing tribute to Mrs. Sara Spencer Washington, founder of the Apex system. Mrs. Washington was present for the graduation exercises.

Dr. Brown was presented a basket of beautiful flowers at the close of her address.

The attractive Mrs. Washington in her remarks to the class and audience, said, "I am here to express my appreciation to you for helping the instructors of my school to carry on. It is marvelous when you reach the place in life when you can help somebody else."

She received a lovely basket of flowers.

The story of Mrs. Washington's life was told by Mrs. Brown in her interesting address. In her unique style, she talked of the progress of the Apex founder and president.

A large audience was present for the program. The church was decorated with palms and lilies.

John Wesley Dobbs was master of ceremonies, while Graham Jackson was in charge of musical arrangements. Welcome address was delivered by Nettie Rogers Froe.

Lucille K. Harrison developed the subject—"What the Beautician Offers."

Diplomas were presented by Miss Alice Davies, an Apex instructor, and presentations were made by Miss Louise Williams, another instructor.

'I'M PROUD TO BE A NEGRO -- DR. WOODSON

In an address which highlighted a luncheon given by the Home Study club in his honor at the Mary Martin Community center Sunday evening, Dr. Carter G. Woodson, nationally-known historian, declared emphatically that the Negro race had made a definite contribution to civilization and no one has any reason whatever to be ashamed of being a member of the darker race.

Not only did the speaker claim that his research work had revealed that many of the earlier inventions such as the first string music instrument were originated by the Negro, but he characterized our modern white writers as "just plain liars" in attempting to color and deemphasize the accomplishments of the darker race.

Much of Dr. Woodson's books on Negro history has dealt primarily with pre-war accomplishments of the race. He explained that there was so much beautiful history of the past in the life of the Negro that he has concentrated his work on conditions during that period.

Denounces the Rich

"A man is measured by the good he has done and not by the wealth or power that he has obtained," declared the great historian in denouncing the wealthy.

"No person who has accumulated a million dollars during his life has earned it honestly. Either he has over-charged someone or has gained his wealth through other dishonest methods."

Dr. Woodson was introduced by Prof. Herman Dreer, assistant principal of Sumner High in St. Louis. Prof. M. V. Lucas, principal of the Dunbar school, presented Prof. Dreer. Other talks were made by Levi Gillespie, Bronze Mayor; W. K. Allen, R. M. Miller, G. V. Quinn, Miss Aurilla Taylor, John Kirkpatrick, James Gladden, Fred Smith, Russell DeBow, Miss Ada Lum of Madison, Ill., and Miss Maggie Freeman.

A brief musical program preceded the principal address by Dr. Woodson. Participants on the program were Edward Taylor, a baritone soloist accompanied by Miss Altha Mae Caldwell and invocation by Prof. R. M. Miller. William "Billy" Officer was the genial and witty master of ceremonies who handled his job capably.

Lexington, S. C. Dispatch-News
April 4, 1940

NEGROES DO NOT LIKE "DARKY"

With a threat to "walk out that door and not come back" if a white republican did not apologize to them for referring to them as "darkies," the republican state convention held in Columbia last week for a few minutes was on the verge of breaking up in a row.

However, the white man finally stated that he was sorry if he had used a term objectionable to his black brethren and things quieted down.

For years the black man in the South objected to being called by his proper classification, "Negro," and out of consideration for his feelings toward the term, many southerners coined the expression, "darky," and its use was always considered by the white people, at least, as a mark of respect to the Negro thus referred to.

But the black man is "feeling his oats" today, in the democratic party as well as in the republican councils, thanks to a democratic (?) administration that pays more attention to the Negro vote in New York, Pennsylvania, and other northern states than it does to the white vote in what is known as the "Solid South."

But with all his political preferment in the two parties, the black man will continue to be "darkies" to the southern white people.

Says You Don't Have To Be An Uncle Tom To Be Polite

By LEE F. RODGERS

PORTSMOUTH, Va.—"I wish it were possible for every school teacher to teach manners at least one hour each day," said Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, noted woman educator, as she addressed a large and enthusiastic audience in Emanuel A.M.E. church in this city on Sunday afternoon, May 5.

The noted founder and head of the Palmer Memorial institute at Sedalia, N. C. spoke on "An Answered Prayer," graphically tracing in broad yet dramatic outline the establishment and growth of her nationally famous school and paying tribute to the source of much of her inspiration and help, Alice Freeman Palmer, after whom the institution is named.

As a pioneer in high school work among Race people in North Carolina, Dr. Brown ascribed success of her efforts to faith and prayer, the kindly influence of her mother, her indomitable will, desire to help her Race, and the cooperation she was able to gain from white friends both in North Carolina and throughout the nation.

Race Must Be Cultured

Much of Dr. Brown's address dwelt upon the elements of the social graces. She deplored the lack of culture so prevalent today among all classes, stating that "good manners are outmoded by both races. If white people have lost their manners, this is the time for colored boys and girls to wake up and check up on themselves.

"I want my people to go back to their parents and grandparents and learn how to be courteous and gracious. The gracious boy, the cultured manner, these are the things that will go a long way for us. If you don't learn how to do things in a gracious way," she warned, "you will have to beg your bread."

She said that she liked for young people to have a good time, "but a sober good time without remorse." She pointed to the lack of jobs for Race boys and girls when they come out of schools and urged them to win places for themselves by being gracious, polite and cultured.

Not 'Uncle Tom' Fashion

"I don't mean for you to be bowing and scraping," she said. "Down at Sedalia we take time to teach boys and girls how to open and close doors, how to wear clothes, how to eat, how to act in public and in the house. My school stands for making friendships.

"We've got to put something in our boys and girls that's dynamic—something that will make them want to go, want to be somebody. Yes, teach them to want to be somebody," she emphasized. "Remove all earmarks of color except the color of the skin. Isn't that education?" she asked eloquently.

A Good Example

Marian Anderson is giving a concert at Carnegie Hall, New York, on May 26, for the benefit of the N.A.A.C.P., the Urban League, the National Council of the Y.M.C.A., and the International Committee on African Affairs.

This is a first-rate idea and the wonder is that it hasn't been done by more of our celebrities.

We are not finding fault with fellows like Joe Louis, Henry Armstrong, Roland Hayes, Bill Robinson and others like them who have made enough money to retire comfortably tomorrow if they wanted to. They probably have their private and community charities.

But it would be a tremendous lift if once a year these leaders in their fields set the public example of giving largely of their time or their means to national welfare organizations like the Y, the Urban League and the N.A.A.C.P., all vital agencies that we must keep alive.

Maybe we haven't sold Joe, Henry, Roland and Bill on this proposition, and it's time we did.

RACIAL CONSCIOUSNESS - 1940

OPINION

1939 Debit and Credit

CREDIT

Dr. George W. Carver, Roosevelt medalist, who makes 200 articles out of peanuts and sweet potatoes;

Thurgood Marshall, Leon Ransom and William Hastie, NAACP attorneys who won notable victories for education and the Fourteenth Amendment;

Joe Louis and Henry Armstrong, still No. 1 fighters in their classes;

Marian Anderson, Spingarn medalist and the country's leading concert singer;

Dr. Charles H. Thompson of Howard University, editor of the Journal of Negro Education, still first among all college publications;

Flying John Borican, nation's No. 1 middle distance runner;

Mrs. Robert R. Moton, president of the National Association of Colored Women, most potent women's organization;

Judge Jane Bolin and Judge Myles Paige, first woman and first criminal court judge, respectively, of New York City, appointed by the best mayor New York ever had, Fiorella La Guardia;

Albert I. Cassell, architect, whose million-dollar Howard University library is the most monumental building we have designed and built;

Bishop R. E. Jones, Methodist, Christian statesman and leader;

Maxine Sullivan, the nation's No. 1 vocalist;

John Henry Lewis, gentleman and boxer, who whipped everybody in his class; and—

Eleanor Roosevelt, First Lady of the land, and by all odds, our country's most gracious and democratic woman.

Dr. Edward F. Frazier, sociologist and author of latest and best scientific study of the colored family;

Dr. Thomas L. Turner, president, National Federation of Colored Catholics, once criticized and opposed by the clergy, who has lived to see his work blessed by the Pope;

* * * *

DEBIT (Deceased)

John R. Hawkins, D.C. educator and churchman;

Harry O. Wilson, Baltimore insurance president; and—

Kelly Miller, D.C. educator and author.

Scouting Trip Made By Scribe To Inspect Status Of Negro Leadership

By EMORY O. JACKSON

MOBILE, Ala.—(SNS)—A scouting trip inspecting the status of Negro general welfare and leadership in Alabama brought me here to Alabama's oldest city. Mobile has operated under four flags and was once the state capital. The last cargoad of African slaves landed here and the last direct descendant of that ship died here nearly two years ago. Some of the distant offsprings of that lineage who now strive to disconnect from the branches of its family tree live at Plateau, Ala.

At least one of the three daily newspapers of the Bay City is older than the State of Alabama. Three Negro newspapers of long standing have deserted the publishing field so that now only a denominational paper is depended upon for all of the news of colored people. Once a week one of the dailies carries a news column devoted to the polite happenings among the dark population.

Two of the member of the Board of Registrars every second and fourth Wednesday night are present at the Registrars' office to accommodate workers desiring their ballots but whose working hours do not allow for registration. This novel plan is designed to increase the voting power in Mobile county. Negro applicants report that no discriminatory difficulty or suffrage-limiting handicaps are confronted at the Registrar's office by them.

The influence of various racial groups is still discernible. Old houses still bear the imprint of the French with the gay, light, cavalier spirit of the Spanish jumping in the blood of the people.

Railroad lines trail along the waterfront. Big ships load at the state docks while at another section of the bay waters is a pleasure spot. The Gulf of Maxico opens its watery heart to the Mobile River

Mobile is quite different from numerous other Alabama cities Every riverfront city is different from an inland city. The people seem to have a freer, fresher and more vigorous spirit. The interracial spirit is finer here than in many Alabama cities, which naturally is to be expected

One gathers that there is less feeling of need of Negro emphasis among the group here than is necessary in those cities where racial pressure is terrific. And yet there is a protective closeness of consciousness among the Negro minority.

Negro business, such as it is here, is scattered throughout the city.

Ten Leading Negroes of Year 1939

New York—(C) In keeping with a policy first begun in 1935 by its founder, the late Floyd J. Calvin, the list for the ten most distinguished Negroes in all America was announced this week.

By special ballot, members of the staff selected the ten persons who made themselves eminent because of character and talent in a general degree.

They were rated in the following order.

Marian Anderson, contralto

Dr. George Washington Carver, noted scientist

Jane Bolin, N. Y. Judge

Father Divine, Harlem Messiah

Mary McLeod Bethune, educator

Ella Fitzgerald, swing exponent

Kenny Washington, U. C. L. A. football star

Raymond Pace Alexander, Philadelphia attorney

Bill (Bojangles) Robinson, world's greatest tap dancer.

NEGRO HISTORY AND OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The continued failure of the public schools to include Negro history in their curricula causes us to question the intellectual honesty of those who are charged with the responsibility for shaping the thinking of the American youth. Is this failure induced by a congenital fear of presenting the Negro in his true historical setting? Is the unvarnished truth about the accomplishments and contributions of the black man as chronicled by one of the ablest historians of our day—Carter G. Woodson—too challenging for the pride and myths of the Nordics?

If the black man is as lazy, shiftless, unimaginative, dependent and wholly incapable of assimilating the processes of civilization as he has been endlessly portrayed, why, then, has it been necessary to suppress the true, authentic records of his past? Of course, our public schools by their skillful omission of so revealing a study are not interested in giving the right classification to a race which has been prejudged inferior.

Great chroniclers of the past like Homer, Herodotus, Diodorus and Pliny have left incontestable evidence and eloquent testimony of the height to which African culture had arisen. Dr. DuBois pointed out in his "Black Folk" that "Research in the Nile Valley and study of the records establish the fact that ancient Ethiopia in what is now the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan was the seat of one of the oldest and greatest of the world's civilizations. The golden age of this culture dates from the middle of the eighth century before Christ to the middle of the fourth century after Christ. But its beginnings go back to the dawn of history, four of five thousand years before Christ, and in a way Ethiopian history parallels that of ancient Egypt."

Aside from his cultural contributions to his ancestral homeland, the Negro has not been a negligible factor in the historical development of America. He consecrated his labor toward the material prosperity of a land which is forever denying him the right to economic opportunity and security. He spilled his blood in the defense of a country which has turned a deaf ear to his plea for full democracy and unabridged citizenship.

It is not so much the fear of historical facts as it is an irrepressible desire to keep the black man down that prevents Negro history from being taught in the public schools. The injury is twofold. The white child, ignorant of the cultural heritage of his black schoolmate, looks down upon him with contempt. The black child, equally uninformed of his own past, is ashamed to admit his own racial identity. Thus the suspicion that our public schools are breeders of race prejudice is not unfounded.

LANE PROPOSES 10-YEAR PLAN FOR PROGRESS OF NEGRO RACE

After serious observation over long periods in the field of Negro adjustments in the American scene, it seems fitting and proper to focus attention on some definite steps which might be undertaken by small groups working cooperatively or by a central organized force working to achieve a definite goal.

In beginning a new decade a thorough inventory must be made of the status of the Negro in every community. Those in the position of leadership must begin to plan for the future, noting the mistakes of the past and the needs discovered. More and more we should very definitely seek to make progress by gaining control of those forces which are necessary to progress. These are found chiefly in the fields of politics and finance. Most of the things we require in building up respectability as a group can be obtained through the avenues of politics and the organization and pooling of financial resources.

Propose Ten Year Plan

Immediately the Negro community must study the steps taken by hyphenated-American minority groups. The Swedish, Polish, Jewish, German Americans all have their alliances, building loan associations, political organizations and strong financial institutions. In addition to building strong programs for the felfare of their own group, they also make for themselves places among the majority elements of the community. Because of their group strength they can infiltrate more effectively in the body politic.

In beginning this decade of the forties, let us fortify our endeavors with closer organization and concrete planning. While it may be difficult to agree 100% on an ideology for the race, there are certain outstanding facts upon which we can all agree and it is in these areas of need and service that we may plan together for the good of all. For example, no one will disagree with the fact that more and more we should own and control an increasing amount of the houses in which we live. Also we should adequately support service organizations which help keep the avenues of opportunity open to us and seek to make the democratic way of life and actual fact.

Let us seek in 1940 to begin a program of self-help. Forget that we are black and remember only that we are American citizens and responsible for the present and future of the community in which we live, especially in large numbers.

A ten year plan for Chicago, for example, should include:

1. At least $1,000,000 a year put into the existing building and loan associations or a special housing foundation for the ownership of land and buildings which we occupy.

2. $75,000 per year organized in a fiscal agency to be used in aiding our merchants in the field of wholesale and retail merchandising.

3. At least 1000 precincts in which Negroes are the majority voters should raise $250 each towards expenses of political campaigns.

4. A fund of $75,000 a year should be raised to support organizations in the field fighting for jobs, economic opportunity and civil liberties.

The total amount indicated in the above figures is $1,400,000 per year. We have a right to assume that out of 300,000 Negro people in Chicago, at least 70,000 or one fourth are able and should be willing to contribute towards such a plan. On the basis that 70,000 would participate in the plan, the average cost to each would be only 20, which is less than $2.00 per month and slightly less than 50¢ per week. We believe that this kind of an organization is a challenge to every intelligent Negro resident of this city. A pool of money, ably directed along the channels which are vital to the stability and existence of Negro citizens can become the "boot strap" by which a low income race may demonstrate its power to raise itself to higher levels of respect and competency.

IS THE NEGRO MAKING CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRESS?

Nashville, Globe

THE answer to this important question depends very largely upon what civilization sets up as a standard for constructive progress. To know what the standard is, we can measure our achievements, by it, and figure out our losses or gains as the case may be. Nashville, Tenn

The white man and the Negro have different ideas of constructive progress. The white man thinks one thing is progress, and the Colored man thinks another thing is progress. The white man thinks getting wealth, controlling the government, owning the earth and it fenced in is progress. Being the best doctor, lawyer, scientist, preacher, inventor, producer and mastering the world and everything in it. Not in terms of self or the generation he lives in; but thinks in terms of his race, kith and kin; because he has sense enough to know that his program cannot be finished or carried out or perpetuated by one individual or generation. That it will take years, centuries of years; and generations of generations to accomplish his purpose, and to hand to white posterity the reins of government and the wealth of the world in perpetuity.

Ireland who fought seven hundred years for freedom do not mean for any Irishman as long as one Irishman lives to be a slave to English rule. The Irishmen mean to build so solidly and so permanently, that their blood bought freedom will be handed down from generation to generation until God shall say, time is no more. The same thing is true of every other race in the world except the American Negro.

The Negro is different from the white man and other races and thinks in terms of himself and family. He does not think of collective wealth, but of individual wealth. In business he thinks of a business just large enough to employ himself and family and a few favorite members of his church. He thinks nothing of the ballot, control or helping to control the government. He thinks that the white man ought to support his church, schools Y.M.C.A., and his newspaper, his urban league and his everything. He thinks of being a white man; not being the best man in the community. He prefers to be an ordinary white man rather than the most useful and respectable Negro in town. He hopes and brags about his daughter or his son as the first colored person to graduate from a certain exclusive white school or he is the first colored man to sit on a jury, or to be invited to attend a white people's meeting. He calls every white man Mr. and does not expect any white man to call him Mr. He says he can't vote when he has never registered or qualified to vote When he is in business, he makes no survey to find out whether the person he employs has a following, influence or personalty. He looks for the cheapest clerk or employe he can find. The thing he wants to know, and the first question he asks is what is her or his color? How does she stand socially? Is she a member of our sorority?

If he is a banker or an insurance executive, or "big shot" he wants every business of every kind in the block. He wants a monopoly on everything. He wants to run the dives, restaurant, pool rooms, dance halls and clubs in connection with his banks, loan company, and all other underworld rackets. He wants special nights for white and exclude all Negroes from his underworld enterprises on white folks nights; and employs a

ize our own efforts and magnify the efforts of the white man. We will break our necks trying to run away from our selves and be somebody else, and in spite of all our efforts to be the "only nigger" or cheap white man, we are the most clumsy imitators in the world.

—Union-Review

though white man to manage and control his joint because he is afraid he can't control the Negroes himself. One class of Negroes believe this is constructive progress. This is not constructive progress, but destructive retrogression.

The people who do not vote will always be controlled by those who do vote. The race that does not take a hand in politics help make the laws; advance in economics and agricultural vocations, do not make any constructive progress. The man or race without money must work for the man, who has money and work to do, or perish. Constructive progress, is like sound business, it must rest upon religion, economy, common sense and clean politics. Collective bargaining must be taken into consideration because it demonstrates mass action. We must all go up together, or fall apart separtely. We are making but little constructive progress according to the standard of construction set up by the white man's civilization. We have forgotten ourselves trying to be like somebody else. We are ashamed of ourselves and idolize the white man. We minim-

Historians to Take Up the Negro And the New Order

By CARTER G. WOODSON

At the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in Chicago on the ninth of September, historians will discuss the Negro and the new order. In other words, the Negro will be examined with respect to the crisis of Europe. Dr. W. T. Fontaine, a product of the University of Pennsylvania and now professor at Southern University in Louisiana, will discuss this live topic in the light of history and other speakers will likewise direct attention thereto.

In what way do these new doctrines concern Negroes? Are these movements matters with which they should be concerned? What does their post in connection with such movement indicate that the future of the race will be? Considering how the Jews have fared at the hands of the agents of the new order, what can Negroes expect? The Negroes of the United States say much about these matters and at times engage in fierce debate and agitation; but in such cases, as a rule, these Negro participants are being turned about by the so-called Fascists or Communists who would use the blacks merely as a means to an end.

Serious historians of today concede that the world is passing through a significant transition period, just as it did when emerging from the ancient order to plunge into the darkness of the medieval periods, or when emerging from the chaos of the latter to the present modern order. The world, they tell us, is not being destroyed; it is being changed. Whether for better or worse we do not know. Some nations or races may fare better than others by taking the advantage of the weak just as some are now doing. What encouragement does history offer as to the status of the Negro in the new order of tomorrow?

It is of much concern to historians that Negroes take little note of these movements except to follow others. Negroes have refused to learn from history. Today the world has reached the stage of development when as a result of mechanization, a few can supply the needs of the many but at the same time diminish the purchasing power of the many who are nevertheless required as consumers to maintain the demand for what is produced by the few. Under the circumstances so-called democracy, or economic imperialism, has broken down and capital has lost its stranglehold on labor. Being now all but free to determine a new order, the laboring classes face the alternative of Communism or Fascism. Communism, it is claimed, gives everybody everything he wants, and you do not have to worry as long as it lasts. But there is a grave question confronting such advocates. Will these common people be able to take hold of the reins of government and direct the ship of state into the distant future or soon fall the prey to the dictators who are ever at hand to take advantage of the situation, as recent history has shown? Up to the present Communism has merely been the forerunner of Fascism.

What Will Happen to Negroes?

A number of historians claim, however, that the totalitarian state is inevitable. They insist that government by regimentation is the only solution for the present-day problem. The frontier program of individualism of early America and Australia is no longer feasible procedure, and the undeveloped portions of the world await modern improvements which offer little hope there for the methods of yore. When the totalitarian state comes, will the Negro be included therein or driven therefrom as in the case of the Jews? What will be the function of the Negroes who have been forced to the level of drudgery for which there is little demand? In other words, will those in control take the Negro along or leave him behind to fade out of the picture?

The totalitarians base their state on the important principle of one people of the same race living within the same area, practicing the same religion and speaking the same language. Herein lie some difficulties for the Negroes. They belong to the black race, hated because of the stigma of slavery. To understand their plight the Negroes must turn away from the politician and the soap-box agitator and seek light in the knowledge of the history supplying the background of these current movements. What is today has been, and what is today will be tomorrow. The present thus clarifies the past and the past the present, if haply we find the time to study it scentifically.

They do not yet speak the English language correctly; and, as a majority, they do not practice Christianity. The "talented" Negroes pay little attention to religion of any kind; and, although the cult leaders in the store front churches and religious camps claim to be Christians, they are actually pagans who have baptized Christian forms with heathenism in order to exploit a frustrated people. Will the totalitarians of tomorrow take this crowd along with them as they go forward with their new program for the reconstructed state?

Must Find Way

Unfortunately about as far as the Negro leader goes in such matters is to take up the slogan of some politician who says, "Vote for me and I will give you a job," or "Vote for me and I will give you more relief." Such unscrupulous leaders are merely preying upon the ignorance of frustrated people who have never had a program. The Negroes of today must eventually find their own way out of their difficulties or perish from the face of the earth.

FOLLOWERS TO OBSERVE 25th ANNIVERSARY

Many Educators and Leaders to Appear on Program from Various Sections of the United States.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22 — The 25th anniversary of the founding of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History will be observed Sept. 6-9. The Chicago conference of the association is being sponsored by a general committee, Morris Lewis, chairman; Rev. Augustus E. Bennett, vice-chairman; Atty. Charles A. Wilson, secretary.

Public mass meetings will be held Sept. 6, 7 and 9, in the auditorium of DuSable high school, and on Sunday, Sept. 8 at 3 p.m., at Metropolitan Community church. Day sessions will be held at International House, University of Chicago. The business sessions will be held Monday morning and afternoon, Sept. 9, at St. Mark's M.E. church.

Included in the list of distinguished speakers who will appear on the various programs are: Dr. Sherman Savage, of Lincoln university, Mo.; S. B. Danley and Horace Cayton of Chicago, and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune; Dr. Charles H. Thompson, editor of the Journal of Negro Education; Frank L. Hayes, of the Chicago Daily News, and Roscoe Dunjee of Oklahoma City.

W. F. Savoy, Columbus, Ohio; C. C. Spaulding, Durham, N.C.; Herman Dreer, Sumner high, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Mercer Cook, Atlanta university; Prof. Harvey Wish, De Paul university; Dr. Charles H. Wesley, dean of the Graduate School, Howard university;

John J. Rhoades, Bishop college; Hon. Arthur W. Mitchell, Capt. L. R. Mehlinger and Dr. Carter G. Woodson, founder and director of the association.

Historians To Raise Silver Anniversary Fund Of $25,000

Pittsburgh Courier. Pittsburgh, Pa.

SEP 28 1940

Convention Leaders Agree That Only Surface of Negro's Past Has Been Scratched—Believe It Necessary That Race Make Sacrifice to Build Up the Records.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—At the celebration of the silver anniversary of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in Chicago historians, together with educators, business men and professionals, decided to launch the movement to raise $25,000 for further research and publication of neglected aspects of Negro life and history.

While the efforts during the last quarter of a century have been commendable, only a beginning has been made in doing what should have been undertaken 75 years ago. The whole Negro race, therefore, is urged to assume the important task of financing this effort to publish to an unwilling world what the Negro has thought and felt and attempted and accomplished.

HISTORIANS HAVE LITTLE TO GIVE

Historians who realize the value of the undertaking have little money to give. The few educators who have at last learned to see the far-reaching effect of thus making the Negro conscious of his worth and sanguine as to his future are likewise impecunious. The small number of churchmen who are sufficiently prosperous to spare something from their meager funds do not offer much assistance.

These classes, however, have made and are still making sacrifices for what they consider a worthy cause, and they are in the front rank of these workers in the campaign for the $25,000 to extend the efforts of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. Two thousand dollars of this amount has already been raised, and the campaign is proceeding in a satisfactory way. Friends of the truth who help humanity are urged to give a helping hand.

SMALL CONTRIBUTIONS HAVE AIDED IN PAST

The largest contributions hitherto received have come from persons giving $25 each, one dollar for every year of the existence of the Association. Fifty-five contributions of this sum have been received. Just as encouraging, however, have been smaller contributions from those who could not join the $25 class, but desired to help in their own way.

One teacher sent 25 quarters; another, 25 dimes. Most encouraging was a contribution of 25 cents from a child in the first grade—one penny for every year of the effort to tell the story of her forgotten race. Some day this child may give $25,000 to aid humanity. The very act of thus helping oneself is realistic education.

DISCUSSIONS ON RACE RELATIONS WILL BE STAGED

Chicago to Be Scene Of Meet Beginning September 9

CHICAGO. — The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History will celebrate its silver anniversary here beginning September 9, featuring the truth about racial topics and the relation of the Negro to past and present events.

Dr. Horace R. Cayton and S. D. Dauler will speak at the first sessions, including that devoted to the Negro in Chicago.

Dr. Charles H. Thompson, editor of the Journal of Negro Education, will open the discussion from the point of view of one responsible to the public for bringing out only that which has been arrived at by systematic study and investigation.

"The Negro is uninformed about his status because of too much regard for his sensitiveness," said Carter G. Woodson, president, this week.

"The daily papers and many of the Negro weeklies play up crime and scandal to make money out of a large circulation. Propagandists masquerading as scientists rationalize these exaggerations as truths arrived at by research. Thereby the race is traduced."

Bacote to Speak

Prof. Clarence A. Bacote, of Atlanta University, will extend the discussion through the mass of exaggeration in flamboyant news, half-baked ideas, inacurrate statements, and inadequate records, so rendered by the excitable temperament of the people.

The same thought will be advanced further by W. F. Savoy, a business man of Columbus, and by C. C. Spaulding, of Durham, to show the points of view of people who are not historians but by their position and functions in the social order nevertheless make history.

"What they are thinking, feeling, and doing as participants in religion, education, politics and business reaches the public in some form through the press, and the reactions of the public to these reports and versions becomes history whether we would have it so or not," cites Dr. Woodson.

"Even the teachers, concerned with instruction in history, as Herman Dreer, of St. Louis, will bring out, teach such matters as history. More attention in the schoolroom sometimes is given to the race problem, to the swing band and to the fraternity promenade than to the European war or the defense program as it concerns the Negro.

NEGRO HISTORY

SEP 21 1940

Chicago has been honored. Perhaps few people know of it because the metropolitan press gave the event little attention. The annual meetings of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History have not yet come to have far-reaching significance for Americans generally nor have they yet become general significance to those of us who are Negroes. They are ignored because they uncover great truths.

Chicago has just been host to the association at its twenty-fifth anniversary. It may well be proud of the event.

It is needless to deal here upon the distortions of American history as they appear in our regular text-books. Men of high reputation, internationally known historians, such as Meyers, Beard and Woodward have failed dismally to show the relation of black America to those magnificent epochs and events which are highlights in our expansion and development, politically, economically and culturally. Where we as Americans have not been entirely overlooked we are pictured as playing a contemptuous part by these "scholars."

Yet it is true that the Civil war—that second great revolutionary upheaval—would have been lost to the progressive forces had not black men played a decisive role in the struggle. Frederick Douglass called loudest and not the least effectively for the unity of the black hand with the white if the slave oligarchy was to be beaten. When that unity was realized the result no longer was in doubt.

No people have played a more militant part through slave uprisings, through their struggles against all those who would foist prejudices of race, nationality, creed or color upon our country than have we. We have been real Americans, real defenders of democracy. That is a past which must be continued.

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History under the able leadership of Dr. Carter G. Woodson is making the record clear. For 25 years it has been fighting the slanders and distortions which find their way into university and secondary schools. But the fight has been within a narrow circle.

If there has been any weakness in the work of Dr. Woodson and his colleagues it has been that the forces which have for so many years created a false history of Negro life, have not been adequately exposed.

It is not accidental that the Negro people have been robbed of their places in American life. The great benefactors of our universities have never insisted upon any other course. In fact they have perpetuated the present system of writing history.

Negro America should do more with the association for the study of Negro History. Some day it will be one of our honored institutions. But now it should be widely supported. It should be a mass organization awakening black youth to the promise of tomorrow by spreading the news of how we helped the coming of those brighter days after 1776 and 1860.

We were always on the side of the forces in America which made for progress. We must remain true to our historic past. That is our destiny. To Dr. Carter G. Woodson whose devotion to historical truth led to the founding of the association, and whose personal sacrifice and undaunted courage have made it possible for the association to continue to exist—the Chicago Defender, in recognition of these facts, extends congratulations.

Association For Study Of Negro Life and History Holds Silver Anniversary

Nation's Leaders Attend Big Celebration in Chicago

SEP 21 1940

Progress of Race Cited

SEP 21 1940

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—Chicago was host last week to many of the Nation's leaders in business, education, religion and the professions, who journeyed here to attend the annual meeting and the 25th anniversary celebration of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, founded here in the Windy City in 1915 by Dr. Carter G. Woodson and four associates: Dr. G. C. Hall, J. E. Stamps, A. L. Jackson and W. B. Hargrove.

Opening on Sept. 6, the sessions continued through Sept. 9, with Morris Lewis acting as chairman of the general committee in charge of arrangements, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, association president, presided at Monday's annual business meeting, held at St. Marks church. Two of the sessions were held at International House, University of Chicago, the others at Du Sable high school. Saturday afternoon, at International House, a lay'men's luncheon" was held, with Dr. A. L. Scott, pastor, Lincoln Memorial Congregational church, this city, presiding.

The Black Dispatch

Friday evening, at Du Sable high, Dr. W. Sherman Savage, Lincoln university, Missouri, whose subject was "The Negro in the Westfard Movement,' said that the Negro in the Western Movement is a neglected aspect of American history. He pointed out that the Negroes had been in the Gold Rush and gave individual examples of achievement throughout the whole period of American history from that period to the present day.

Oklahoma City

S. B. Danley, manager of the Illinois State Employment Service, Chicago, chose the title, "The Historic Background of the Negro in Chicago," which was a very interesting paper though based on secondary sources. Rev. Harold M. Bingley, pastor, Good Shepherd Congregational church, Chicago, made general comments.

Saturday morning, Sept. 7, at International House, "Truth From the Point of View of the Editor of a Scientific Magazine" was treated by Dr. Charles H. Thompson, editor of the Journal of Negro Education, who gave a thorough account of the problems facing the editor of a scientific magazine. Dr. Thompson made a plea that contributors to such journals should not confuse research with the mere collection of facts, should write their accounts in readable and correct English and finally, should try to put their articles in the form which is used by the particular journal.

Prof. C. A. Bacote, Atlanta university, Georgia, whose subject was "Truth From the View of an Investigator," showed from his own researches how difficult it is to arrive at truth since so many of the historical sources are corrupted by prejudices both pro and con. Prof. Louis Wirth of Chicago university, concluded by pointing out that all truth is relative to the general social environment and the idealogies of society.

SEP 21 1940

The Black Dispatch

Saturday afternoon over Station WHIP, Dr. L. D. Reddick, curator of the Schomberg Collection at Harlem Branch Public Library, New York City, delivered the anniversary address, entitled "The Negro and the Building of the Nation." After pointing out that the Negro had participated in every stage of the American development; discovery and exploration, economical, social, political, and cultural life, the speaker showed that the Negro historically and today is the test of the democracy.

Oklahoma City

Under the titles: "What Is the Business Man's Conception of History as It Relates to the Negro?" "What Does the Innocent Teacher Impart as History?" and "What Does the History of the Negro Mean to You?" C. C. Spaulding, N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Co., Durham, Herman Dreer, Sumner high school, St. Louis, and W. F. Savoy, manager, Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co., Columbus, indicated the importance of history to the layman.

Oklahoma

Saturday evening, at DuSable high school, discussing "The Negro in Liberia," Dr. George W. Brown, author and traveler, pointed out that Liberia economically falls into two sections: one, the 30-mile coastal area which is dominated by the Negroes of American origin and by a capitalistic economy, and the second the rest of Liberia behind this coastal plain which is dominated by natives and by a communal economy. For that reason he determined to call his treatment of the economic Liberia "Black Communism and White Concessions."

Dr. C. W. deKiewiet, of the University of Iowa, discussing "Negro Life in South Africa," made clear the intolerable exploitation of the natives in South Africa by the great gold and diamond interests there. He overlooked the possibility of revolution, but felt the British might grant a few more concessions to the natives.

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Sunday morning at International House, under the title, "Haitian Peasant Economy," Dr. Geo. Eaton Simpson of Pennsylvania State college, described the basic economic life of the Haitian people and showed how important coffee is to that life. The European war has fatally destroyed the Haitian coffee market, and unless there is an expansion of this market in the new world, Dr. Simpson said, hard times will come to Haiti.

Dr. Ronald V. Sires, Ball State Teachers college, Muncie, Ind., discussed "The Labor Problem in Jamaica" from 1834 to 1850. Many of the scholars disagreed with his general approach and sources: he had failed to use the testimony of Negro newspapers in writing his account.

"The Literary Contributions of the French West Indian Negro" was the title of a well delivered paper by Dr. Mercer Cook of Atlanta university, who listed little known literary contributions of French West Indian Negroes.

In a spirited discussion, Dr. Melville J. Herskovits of Northwestern university, disagreed violently with student Robert E. Park and others who felt that the Negro had brought little of Africa with him when he came to this country. Dr. Herskovits said that the Negro had brought a great deal with him and that incidents in the West Indies and in West Africa are making it clear that the history of the Negro did not begin in 1619.

Sunday afternoon at Metropolitan Community church, Prof. Harvey Wish, De Paul university, Chicago, in a scholarly discussion of "European Influences Upon the American Slavery Regime," showed that anti-equalitarian theories vastly influenced pro-slavery theories and in turn the pro-slavery theory has influenced the ideas of one Adolph Hitler.

In a well-planned address titled "The Concept of the Negro in American Thought," Dr. Charles H. Wesley, Howard university graduate school, Washington, traced the sign of Negro inferiority which has appeared in American literature since the Colonial period. Dr. Wesley showed how absurd most of these observations are and made an appeal for a new generation of scholars to pave the way to more scientific approach to the problem.

Monday afternoon, at St. Marks M. E. church, Samuel B. Stratton, Du Sable high school ,summarized "Three Years of the Negro History Bulletin"; Dr. Luther P. Jackson, Virginia State college, Petersburg, summarized and criticized "The First Twenty-Five Volumes of The Journal of Negro History," pointing out that the quality of the magazine, books, articles and book reviews had improved constantly throughout the years.

The Black Dispatch

"The First Quarter of a Century of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History" was outlined by Prof. W. B. Hesseltine, University of Wisconsin, Madison, who showed that the Journal of Negro History and the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History had been the great influence which had begun the revolution of the southern scholars' verdict that Reconstruction was a crime.

Oklahoma

Discussing the "Importance of Having Records in Defense of the Oppressed," Capt. Louis R. Mehlinger, secretary-treasurer of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, related some of his experiences which underscored the fact that most white people are surprised when Negroes appear in capacities other than that of servants. He spoke Monday evening at Du Sable.

City

Dr. Carter G. Woodson, director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, and editor of the Journal of Negro History, chose the subject, "The Unwritten Story of the Study of the Negro" for an inspiring address Monday night, which outlined the trials and tribulations of the 25 years of the Association. It was very clear that during the early life of the Association its support had come from foundations and various influential and rich white people. More recently, Dr. Woodson has turned to the Negroes themselves for support. He concluded by showing that now the cause could go on free and unhampered by those who wish to keep the Negro in "his place."

SEP 21 1940

Reelect History Officers

Insist $3,000 Salary Be Paid Dr. Woodson

SEP 1 9 1940

By HERBERT NELSON

CHICAGO—(ANP)—All officers of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History were reelected Monday morning at the business session of the 25th anniversary convention which started here Friday. At the same time, officers of the organization insisted that the $3,000 annual salary due Dr. Carter G. Woodson as director of research be paid him by check even though he does return it to the organization for operating expenses.

Columbus, Ohio, was chosen as the place for the 1941 convention, to be held late in October or early in November.

Officers of the organization reelected for another year, in addition to Dr. Woodson are:

Mary McLeod Bethune, president; L. R. Mehlinger, secretary-treasurer; executive council, Mrs. Bethune, Mr. Mehlinger, Charles Wesley, Washington, D. C.; John M. Grandy Virginia State College; Lucy Harth Smith, Lexington, Kentucky; Evarts B. Greene, New York City; Joseph J. Rhodes, Bishop College; John C. Bruce, Washington; W. R. Banks, Prairie View State College; Alexander L. Jackson, Chicago; A. M. Schlesinger, Harvard University; Bishop R. A. Carter, Chicago, A. A. Taylor, Fisk University and H. Council Trenholm, Alabama State Teachers college.

The report for the first quarter of a century of the Association was presented by Dr. Woodson.

Dr. Woodson's salary was set at $3000 annually. It was stated that he has given his salary back to the association each year to maintain the organization. Bishop Carter insisted that he be paid his salary. If he desired to return it to the organization he might do so but he should receive his check. There have been no salaries save the one

Set February 9 To 16 For Celebration; Negro History Year Planned

NOV 14 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The 16th annual Negro History Week celebration will be held throughout the nation the week of February 9 to 16, 1941. This announcement was recently made by Dr. C. G. Woodson, president of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

The aim of the celebration is to bring about Negro History Year, when a study will be made of the Negro just as is made of the Hebrew, the Greek, the Latin and the Teuton, according to Dr. Woodson.

To speed up the coming of Negro History Year, the association has recently brought out the Negro History Bulletin to take the place of the old Negro History Week Pamphlet. The Bulletin is now in its fourth year and in a new and attractive form carrying 24 pages of matter connecting the past with the present and the history of the Negro in particular with that of the universe.

Announce Prize Winners

The association this week announced its annual award of the history prizes offered for articles and reviews appearing in the Journal of Negro History for the year ending September 30, 1940.

The prize of $100 for the best article contributed to the Journal goes to Leo Alilunas, of Kemper College, Boonville, Mo., for his article entitled "Legal Restrictions on the Negro in Politics."

Second prize of $50 for the next best article goes to Edwin Olson, of New York University, for his article on the "Social Aspects of Slave Life in New York."

Best Book Review

The first prize of $50 for the best book review goes to Dr. Mercer Cook, of Atlanta University for his review of J. Beaudza's La Formation de L' Armee Coloniale.

Second prize of $25 for the next best review goes to Professor Harvey Wish, of De Paul University, Chicago, for his review of Charles S. Mangum's Legal Status of the Negro.

HISTORY GROUP TO CHICAGO

Courier

25th Anniversary of Association Gets Underway September 6.

7-13-40

WASHINGTON, July 11.—In a four day celebration the 25th anniversary of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History will be observed in Chicago beginning September 6.

Outstanding citizens of both races have organized a wide awake general committee to sponsor the celebration. Morris Lewis is chairman and Atty. Charles A. Wilson, secretary. Both national and branch organizations will give reports, chronicles of achievement in breaking down old prejudices and stereotypes concerning Negroes in public schools and libraries.

The bishop who forced a school system to call in 20,000 geographies which ridiculed the Negro and substitute another treating all races as human beings, will be heard, as will the man who forced the board of education of Detroit to have Negroes give lectures before students in the public schools. Many other pioneers and workers in the cause will tell their stories.

In connection with the celebration of this anniversary, friends of the association are endeavoring to express their interest materially. A committee has been formed to appeal to the public for a silver anniversary fund of $25,000 to be used in extending further the research and publication in this long neglected field. Persons and institutions have been called upon to contribute at least $25—one dollar for every year of the existence of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

Negro Life And History Study Association To Celebrate Silver Jubilee In Chicago

Age

7-13-40

New York

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The headquarters of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History announces the forthcoming celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary in Chicago on the 9th of the coming September. In connection with this celebration there will be exercises covering several days—the 6th, 7th, and 8th, as well as the 9th, as is usual in the annual meetings of this organization.

This organization was founded by Dr. Carter G. Woodson in Chicago on September 9, 1915, with four other persons who responded to the call to launch this movement to prosecute scientifically the study of Negro life and history. These four persons were George Cleveland Hall, W. B. Hartgrove, J. E. Stamps and Alexander L. Jackson. Two of those who participated in founding this organization have since then gone to their reward. Two of the persons who later figured in incorporating the Association under the laws of the District of Columbia, J. E. Moorland and J. A. Bigham, have also passed away.

Believing that it is significant that a learned society devoted to research and publication of facts about the Negro generally unknown has operated successfully for twenty-five years, friends have planned a great celebration. The teachers of Social Science in the Chicago area and throughout the United States have expressed a deep interest in this Silver Anniversary. The outstanding citizens of both races in that city have organized a wide-awake general committee to sponsor the celebration. Mr. Morris Lewis is the chairman and Attorney Charles A. Wilson is the secretary. Others are serving as chairman of certain committees to work out the various activities in detail.

While the national staff will review the work from its point of view, the branches will report their achievements during the last twenty-five years. Chicago will show how the idea has been advanced by scientific study of the Negro of that area. St. Louis will tell how the study of the Negro, springing spontaneously from the Negroes themselves, has finally registered on the curriculum of the public schools.

Detroit will explain how the end has been reached by the introduction of supplementary texts and the extensive use of Negro magazines and newspapers in the public schools. Cincinnati will emphasize especially its success with lierature on the juvenile level, and so will representatives from Terre Haute who have been likewise successful in dealing with children in the elementary schools.

Kansis City will discuss its policy of organizing juvenile clubs for first impression studies where the school system has not yet been progressive enough to provide for the study of all peoples. Representatives from both Philadelphia and New York will show definite achievement in providing officially for the systematic study of the Negro in these systems to promote tolerance and thus arrive at a real democracy.

Individuals will have their day also at this conference. An address will be delivered by the bishop who forced a school system to call in 30,000 geographies which ridiculed the Negro and substitute another treating all races as human beings. The man who first forced the Board of Education of Detroit to have Negroes to lecture before the students in the Public Schools will tell how he did it. The woman of Iowa City who had the superintendent of schools list Negro magazine and newspapers for school use will add a word. The minister of Newport, Rhode Island, who moved the superintendent to provide his school libraries with a shelf of significant books bearing on the Negro will give others the benefit of his experience. The teacher of Boston, who, not permitted to teach the Negro in public schools, organized evening classes among the parents of her pupils, will demonstrate how the thing can be done.

Launch Anniversary Fund

In connection with the celebration of the anniversary friends of the Association are endeavoring to express their interest materially. A committee has been formed to appeal to the public for a Silver Anniversary Fund of $25,000 to be used in extending further the research and publication in this long neglected field. Persons and institutions have been called upon to contribute at least $25—one dollar for every year of the existence of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. Many pledges have been sent to the headquarters in Washington, D. C., and some have been redeemed.

The following persons and institutions have already paid their contribution of $25 each: Dr. Chas. H. Wesley, of Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Charles T. Mahoney, for the Great Lakes Mutual Life Insurance Company, Detroit, Michigan; the Teachers' Club of Kansas City, Missouri through H. O. Cook; the Fourth Ward Teachers' Association of Ettrick Va.; Miss Elsie O. Scott, St. Louis Missouri; Dr. James E. Shepard of the North Carolina State College; The Southern Aid Society of Virginia, through W. A. Jordan; President H. Councill Trenholm of Alabama State Teachers' College; Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, through Miss Irma F. Clarke; Captain A. B. Spingarn of New York City; Professor F. J. Klinberg of the University of Southern California at Los Angeles; Jackson Davis of New York City; Daniel C. Smith, New York City; Raymond Pace Alexander of Philadelphia, Pa.; Dean A. A. Taylor, of Fisk University; Father A. J. Garvy of Chicago, Ill. C. C. Spaulding of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company; Dr. John C. Bruce, Washington, D. C.; The Study Club of Division XIII of Washington Public Schools; and President B. E. May of Morehouse College.

The North Carolina State Teachers' Association sent $50 and the Alabama State Teachers' Association gave $35.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Advance
August 10, 1940

Spaulding To Speak At Negro Day Next Friday At Manteo

Excelsior Band of Norfolk Tentatively Accepts an Invitation to Play; Nell Hunter To Be Present

TO HAVE FISH FRY

Two Thousand Expected to Attend Annual Affair at Fort Raleigh; Good Program Scheduled

Manteo, Aug. 10.—C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company of Durham, today accepted an invitation to be the principal speaker at Negro Day celebrations to be held in connection with The Lost Colony at Fort Raleigh Friday, August 16.

The Excelsior Band of Norfolk has tentatively accepted a request to play in the Theatre from three o'clock until five in the afternoon before the performance. Ben Jones, mnager of the band, is using all his influence to get the members of the band to agree to the trip to Roanoke Island.

Spaulding, also president of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Durham, Raleigh, and Winston-Salem, will speak in the Waterside Theatre for a short while during the program in the Theatre from 6:45 to 8 o'clock.

The Lost Colony is presented at 8:15.

Nell Hunter of Durham, will be on hand to direct a chorus of forty Negro voices, sing solos, and direct the entire audience in the singing of favorite Negro spirituals.

Two Thousand Expected

D.. Bradford Fearing, president of the Roanoke Island Historical Association, says that he is looking forward to the Negro day, because the Negroes have always given the best special program ever staged at Roanoke Island. At least two thousand persons are expected here especially for this year's extra features.

The program is under the supervision of H. L. Trigg, president of the Elizabeth City State Teachers College. He is general chairman and director of other special committees.

A local committee made up of prominent Manteo Negroes is composed of John Pigford, chairman, Joe Tillett, Lloyd Meekins, Genevieve Scarborough and Marshall Collins. This committee will have charge of arrangements and special entertainments.

To Have Fish Fry

D. Bradford Fearing and I. P. Davis of Manteo are members of the cooperating committee, representing The Lost Colony.

An old-fashioned Dare County fish fry will be held at Fort Raleigh at five o'clock in the afternoon of all invited Negro guests. These persons will be introduced to the people at the fry.

Special music will be played on the Hammond Organ by Jimmy Hart during the fish fry. The music will be heard inside the Waterside Theatre and relayed to the Fort Raleigh grounds on speakers placed for the accommodation of visitors.

'BUILD A NEGRO CITY' MOVEMENT GROWING

Courier Pittsburgh

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (ANP)—With the reduction of price of lots from $200 to $60 and payments as low as $1 per month, attempts to build Mizpah, N.J., into an all Negro town have advanced to new significance, it was announced this week by Dr. William H. Jernagin, chairman of the committee for development of the city.

Dr. Jernagin, who is working with Baptist leaders in the "Build a City" movement, says this is the greatest opportunity ever offered the Negro to have something of his own comparable to the city of Palestine of the Hebrews. Sale of lots is being handled by N. Rathblott, 1649 N. Broad street, Philadelphia.

Elizabeth City, N. C., A.
August 7, 1940

To Hold Negro Da At Roanoke Island

H. L. Trigg Is Chairman of Arrangements for Third Annual Program

Manteo, Aug. 7.—The Third Annual Negro Day will be held here Friday, August 16, in connection with the fourth summer season of Paul Green's drama, The Lost Colony.

Nell Hunter, celebrated Negro soprano of the south, will direct a musical program of spirituals and other songs. For the past few weeks, Miss Hunter, who is a native of Durham, has been in Elizabeth City rehearsing a special chorus of forty voices for this event. Miss Hunter will also participate in the program by singing favorite numbers.

H. L. Trigg, president of the Elizabeth City State Teachers College, is general chairman of arrangements for Negro Day. James E. Shepherd, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes, of Durham, will cooperate in making this the most successful Negro Day in the history of The Lost Colony.

Negro Day was originally set aside here during the second summer of The Lost Colony in response to a request made by Governor Clyde R. Hoey, Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, Paul Green, Miss Mae E. Campbell, Clyde R. Erwin and other leading educators of the State.

Paul Green, who wrote The Lost Colony, is now in Chapel Hill writing a dramatization of Native Son, best-seller Negro novel, with its author, Richard Wright, most original of modern Negro novelists. Author Green was awarded a Pulitzer Prize in 1927 for his first full-length Negro play, In Abraham's Bosom.

Association For Study Of Negro Life And History Ends 25th Year

Philadelphia Tribune

SEP 12 1940

A WISE Greek of antiquity is credited with having advised his contemporaries to "Know thyself"—a bit of advice with which every schoolboy, whether he knows the author or not, is acquainted. The author was frank enough to admit, however, that the advice was easy to give but difficult to follow. But whether easy or difficult, an appraisal of one's potentialities is a prerequisite to any really worthwhile accomplishment. The same is true of a racial group: ignorance of its past successes and failures robs it of any norm of measurement by which to judge correctly what it is doing or what it ought to do.

For this reason, the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, just ended in Chicago, Ill., deserves more than passing mention.

Like many new movements, the history of The Association is the story of a few men and women of vision, who saw that the Negro in America would never have an adequate conception of his possibilities until he knew from where he stemmed, and that 250 years of slavery in America was but a short interlude in a glorious past that had left the ancient and modern world his debtor.

Financed during its early years by its director and guiding spirit, Dr. Carter G. Woodson, the Association, as its supporters have grown innumbers, now publishes two magazines, produces texts on the Negro for schools and colleges, supplies libraries with special collections of rare books on the Negro, and educates promising young men for service in historical research. In addition, because of its efforts there have been collected 5,000 manuscripts bearing on the Negro and the publication of numerous monograms on Negro life.

THE TRIBUNE commends Dr. Woodson and his associates, past and present, on the splendid achievements of the Association during the past twenty-five years, and wishes for them and the organization continued success.

History Body Re-elects Officers 25th Meet

Insists on Paying Woodson's Salary of $3,000 by Check

Pittsburgh Courier

SEP 14 1940

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—All officers of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History were reelected Monday morning at the business session of the twenty-fifth anniversary convention which opened here Friday.

At the same time officers of the organization insisted that the $3,000 annual salary due Dr. Carter G. Woodson as director of research be paid him by check even though he does return it to the organization for operating expenses.

Columbus, Ohio, was chosen as the place for the 1941 convention.

Afro-American

SEP 14 1940

Officers

Officers of the organization, reelected for another year, in addition to Dr. Woodson are:

Mary McLeod Bethune, president; L. R. Mehlinger, secretary-treasurer; executive council; Mrs. Bethune, Mr. Mehlinger, Charles Wesley, Washington, D.C.; John M. Grandy, Virginia State College; Lucy Harth Smith, Lexington, Ky.; Evarts B. Greene, New York City;

Joseph J. Rhoads, Bishop College; John C. Bruce, Washington; W. R. Banks, Prairie View State College; Alexander L. Jackson, Chicago; A. M. Schlesinger, Harvard University; Bishop R. A. Carter, Chicago; A. A. Taylor, Fisk University and H. Councill Trenholm, Alabama State Teachers' College.

The report for the first quarter of a century of the association was presented by Dr. Woodson.

Stenographers Paid

It was stated that Dr. Woodson has given his salary back to the association each year to maintain the organization. Bishop Carter insisted however, that the director be paid the amount due him and he could dispose of it as he desired.

There have been no salaries save the ones given the four girls and the man hired to do bookkeeping and stenographic service and the range from $17 a week up.

In discussing enlarging of memberships, Dr. Wesley said "Every person in the council should be responsible for $100 per year," and Mr. Mehlinger suggested that, "All the public school teachers should get all of the children to contribute ten cents a year to this cause."

Fighting Young Pine Bluff Lawyer Organizes "Com. On Negro Organization"

Black Dispatch 3-30-40

Will Unite 400,000 Negroes In Arkansas To Fight Discriminatory Laws

Cites Many Inequalities In Relief

STAMPS, Ark.—(By Frances Sampson for ANP)—In this once thriving little small town, a fine tribute was paid to W. Harold Flowers, fighting young Pine Bluff lawyer who was born and reared in this community, when more than two hundred Negroes endorsed the militant program of the "Committee on Negro Organization," at a mass meeting held at the Cuchanan Baptist church.

Amid wild acclaim the Committee on Negro Organization launched its campaign to organize more than 400,000 Negroes in Arkansas.

Dr. Roscoe C. Lewis, of Hope chairman of the CNO committee on health and housing; Dr. G. U. Jamison, Jr., of Texarkana, chairman of the committee on civil liberties, and Flowers, secretary, participated in a panel discussion on: "The Program of the CNO."

"Negroes are being discriminated against because of their color daily in the administration of the benefits of federal and state relief agencies," Flowers said. "A Negro in the Pine Bluff community was suspended on a WPA project because of 'impudence.' Negroes are having much trouble in getting their subsidy payments, and they have no organiaztion to which they may turn for help. We have some farm organizations manned by persons on the payroll of some public agency, and of course, they will help only so far as not to jeopardize their job and relationship with their superiors.

"Negro school teachers in some school districts are paying for jobs, and after getting the jobs are paying to keep them and from reports, we have evidence to believe that they are not always paying money. Yet, these teachers are afraid to ask for the salaries which the white man's law permits them to enjoy. Next week the Negro teachers will meet in annual convention. It will, of course, be a dress parade. Out of their meager salaries they will again go to Pine Bluff where cheap politicians prevent them from discussing equalization of teachers' salaries. To my mind most of the Arkansas teachers are not fit subjects for the classroom, and until the patrons of the schools together with the action of an aroused populace, we shall continue to have weaklings turned out at commencement time.

"We need organization, and the CNO presents a program which is desiged to formulate objectives and ideals and to create a new technique in solving the problems which thwart the common progress. We shall not deviate from the agreed principles and objectives, even though we know the reaction of those who sit in positions of power. We have no selfish ambitions. We practice medicine, law, and engage in occupations which permit us to espouse the cause of economic and political freedom. Our income will increase only when you enjoy the human right to work, to vote, and to enjoy the benefits of equal educational opportunities and facilities. We are enlisted for the durition of the struggle, and in the quest for converts we cannot predict any certain time when we may look for the achievement of our objectives. But with God on our side, for we are on the right, we welcome the opportunity given for great service to our people."

Racial Consciousness
1940-

General

'My Son, My Son, My Son!'

Montgomery Advertiser 7-4-40

Robert Durr, the brilliant Negro editor of The Weekly Review, a newspaper published in Birmingham, recently delivered a radio address entitled "My Son, My Son, My Son!" Thereafter it was printed as a leading editorial in The Weekly Review. The speech has attracted considerable attention. The Advertiser reprints it here this morning as being peculiarly appropriate on the Fourth of July.—Editor Advertiser.)

My son, I speak this morning not as a Negro or an "Uncle Tom," but as an American. My grandparents were brought to this country. My father and mother were born here. They worked to build up and serve with a smile and song on their lips. They are Americans. This is their country with all its faults and virtues.

I am, what I am today, because in the midst of all of my father's and mother's trials and tribulations — trials and tribulations, they could not bear alone, they found, along their pathway, some white people, in the South, despite the South's handicaps and its poverty who helped them to get along — help, without which they could not have made it. Many of my relatives are buried beneath the stars and skies of this country. These too, made their contribution that I might enjoy this richer and fuller life.

We Americans, white and black, North and South, face a serious situation today. The aggressor nations across the seas who seem dedicated to the proposition of destroying democracy, are forces which, would enslave you as our ancestors were never enslaved prior to 1865.

I may not enjoy, the freedom, I deserve, but it is better, than that which my grandfather and grandmother experienced. You, my son, enjoy liberties and opportunities for development, unknown to nobles in the not far distant past. You are dear to me. I did not sacrifice to rear you for gun fodder, but, I would rather see you die, fighting, and rendering whatever service you are called upon to render, in defense of our homeland, than to see you with a yoke of totalitarian slavery riveted around your neck.

* * * *

You may be puzzled in your mind about the injustices you suffer, but, I am sure the decent native people of this country, and your God, know that this is your country; they know, that no part of the little money, we have earned has been sent back to Africa, or, to any country, now a known enemy of this country we love, which is our ancestors' burying ground. And, be assured, as long as God is, there is no point in allowing yourself to hate your fellow men, be they white or black, so much that you prefer a life of slavery, for you and your sisters, and to see the burying grounds of your ancestors desecrated by these slimy, poisonous war adders, who now crawl down the corridors of the world, devouring, destroying and enslaving innocent people.

In America, YOU have something at stake. Every American has something at stake. You can not protect or defend your stake without help and vice versa—we hang together, or, we hang separately. Forgetting the past, I want you to face the future, ready to spend and be spent to defend your household, trusting in God. My son, I know not what others may think, but this one thing I know, there is a God, and He allows the forces of evil, to go just so far, and He never forsakes the righteous.

Listen, my son—men who try to make a permanent thing of might-making-right, have always failed in the end ominously. Therefore, I want you, to not only be ready to play your part in our program of physical armament, but I want you to always remember, if the spirit of an individual or nation is not right, it can not make lasting progress, therefore—I want you to love Liberty, Justice and Tolerance, so much that you will, if called upon to make the greatest sacrifice for the highest ideals, join with Emil Zola, who when reminded he might lose his life, in his fight, for the very thing America stands for, cried out: "I am not important, it is the ideal of liberty for which I fight!" Men may come, and go, as good, or as bad, as you and I, but we must never forget, we belong to a destiny that has a right to demand of us, a manifestation of the greatest love for liberty and justice. Or, you may join with Patrick Henry who, rather than submit to the thing we are threatened with losing today, cried out: "Give me liberty or give me death", and let our cry be "Give us liberty or give us death." Or, you may share, with the grandeur of those Negro captives, who when they faced the slave auction block at Ebos Landing, and contemplating the horrors, of just such slavery, as the totalitarian war mongers would shackle the world with, turned about face and marched out into the sea and to death with a song upon their lips.

Yes, my son, this is your country! Wherever you are, on the farm, in the factory, mine or mill, I want you to remember again, that the first blood, spilled for this country, was that of Chrispus Attucks, a Negro; remember that Lincoln, your emancipator died because of the spirit expressed in his Gettysburg address. I do not want you to do anything that would reflect upon the sacrifices they made in order that we might enjoy freedom of speech, the freedom to go as high in life as our ability permits, and the right to worship God, under our own vine and fig tree.

* * * *

We are now faced with whether, when weighed in the balance of loyalty, we are so cowardly as to fail to do all we can to keep for ourselves, and those of our blood the gains we have made as members of the greatest democratic family on earth—the United States of America. You are not going to fail me, my son, because our liberty was purchased with the blood of those who believed as I want you to believe—in America—in God and for these things; die, if need be, rather than submit to the yoke of slavery, which is the lot, of those who have fallen prey, to totalitarian mad men — a slavery 77 times more hideous than our grandparents ever knew.

This is my Fathers' Day message to you, my son. God bless you, and keep you.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Advance
August 12, 1940

Everyone Accepts Invitations To Be At Dare Negro Day

Paul Green, Author of the Lost Colony, and Richard Wright, Negro Author of Native Son to Attend

NORFOLK BAND

U.N.C. President Graham Will Be on Hand; Many Negro Leaders Accept Invitations

Manteo, Aug. 12.—For the first time in the history of special days at the Lost Colony since President Roosevelt appeared here August 18, 1937, all guests and entertainers invited have accepted one hundred per cent to come to Roanoke Island for Negro Day on Friday of this week.

In a burst of acceptances last night Paul Green, author of The Lost Colony wired for reserved rooms for himself and Richard Wright, Negro author of Native Son, best seller novel which is being dramatized by himself and Green. Green says that both he and Wright have special messages which they will deliver briefly to the Negro visitors.

Negro Band

The Norfolk Excelsior Band of 42 members has definitely and enthusiastically phoned that it will be on hand for a whole afternoon of playing on the Fort Raleigh grounds. This band has the reputation of being the best Negro band on the eastern seaboard.

President Frank Porter Graham of the University of North Carolina also phoned Bradford Fearing last night that he would be on hand and have a brief statement to make.

Among the many leading Negro educators and civic leaders who have recently accepted their invitations to come are Dr. F. L. Atkins of the State Teachers College at Winston-Salem; President Robert P. Daniels of Shaw University; P. B. Young, editor of the Norfolk Journal, leading Negro paper of the nation; Dr. W. M. Cooper of Hampton Institute; Dr. and Mrs. Frank G. Elliott of Richmond; Dean James T. Taylor of the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham; President J. W. Seabrook of the Fayetteville State Teachers College; the Rev. W. R. Johnson of Raleigh; the Rev. J. H. Moore, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church at Charlotte, and Dr. M. J. Whitehead of Elizabeth City State Teachers College, and many others.

Nell Hunter to Sing

Nell Hunter, famed Negro singer and choir director will appear to sing solos and lead the audience in mass singing which will continue as long as the people in attendance desire to listen or sing.

Dr. H. L. Trigg of the Elizabeth City college is general chairman of the program.

C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company of Durham will be the principal speaker.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Advance
August 15, 1940

Pea Island Station Will Drill Friday At Dare's Negro Day

The Only Negro Manned Station in Coast Guard Service Will Give Life-saving Demonstration

Manteo, Aug. 15.—A picked crew from the Pea Island Coast Guard station, the only Negro manned station in the service, will give a life-saving and breeches buoy drill here tomorrow afternoon as a feature of the Negro Day program.

C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company of Durham and the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Durham, Raleigh and Winston-Salem, will give the principal address.

Paul Green, author of The Lost Colony, and Richard Wright, Negro author of Native Son, a best-selling novel of a cast-down member of the race, will be present.

Negro Band

The Excelsior Band of Norfolk will arrive about noon to play "as long as you want us to," according to the message they sent D. Bradford Fearing, president of the Roanoke Island Historical Association which sponsors the program.

Nell Hunter, famed Negro singer, will direct a chorus from the Elizabeth City State Normal School and sing several solos.

President Frank Graham of the University of North Carolina will also be on hand to speak.

The special Negro programs will

Stories Continued

PEA ILSAND

(Continued from Page One)

precede the presentation of The Lost Colony at 8:15. Reserved sections will be designated for white folks attending the program.

A fish fry will be held on the Fort Raleigh grounds at 5:30 in the afternoon for all the Negroes.

The Excelsior Band plays in the Waterside Theatre at the fort at 3 o'clock.

Manteo, Aug. 15.—Under the leadership of one of their race whose parents were born in slavery and who has himself risen to the status of a millionaire, two thousand Negroes from North Carolina and Virginia will make pilgrimage tomorrow to the site of the beginning of the American nation that for them brought eventual freedom and equality of opportunity.

When they have assembled in the Lost Colony theatre after a monster fish fry arranged for them by a committee of Roanoke Island Negroes, most of whom are descended from shipwrecked mariners who never knew any master except the sea, the two thousand will sing for an hour before the beginning of the night's performance of Paul Green's epic re-creation of the story of the beginning of the New World.

Under the direction of Nell Hunter of Durham, widely known dramatic soprano who have given her life to teaching rather than to a concert career, a chorus of sixty voices will lead the pilgrimage in an hour's program, to which she will add, at the earnest request of Bradford Fearing, president of the Roanoke Island Historical Association, two numbers of her own.

Nell Hunter to Sing

To Nell Hunter belongs the distinction of being the only individual who has ever delayed by a moment the beginning of a performance of The Lost Colony. Two years ago she came here, unheralded and was persuaded to sing. [illegible] night's audience demanded [illegible]re and more, until she was near exhaustion and the performance began 42 minutes off schedule. This year adequate time has been provided for her and for the audience and the concert will begin at 6:45 o'clock.

Planned oratory for the occasion has been held down to a minimum. H. L. Trigg, president of the Elizabeth City State Teachers College for Negroes, will preside,

Negro Life And History Study Association To Celebrate 25th Anniversary In Chicago Sept. 9

By Dr. CARTER G. WOODSON

WASHINGTON, D. C. — In the celebration of the Silver Anniversary of the Association for the Study of Negro, truth with respect to the Negro will be featured. The Negro is uninformed about his status because of too much regard for his sensitiveness. His enemies insists that he has nothing but faults, and his friends that he has nothing but virtues. The daily papers and many of the Negro weeklies play up crime and scandal to make money out of a large circulation. Propagandists masquerading as scientists rationalize these exaggerations as truths arrived at by research. Thereby the race is traduced.

The first session, including that devoted to the Negro in Chicago with Dr. Horace R. Cayton and S. B. Danley as speakers, will emphasize the actual facts rather than hearsay. Dr. Charles H. Thompson, editor of the Journal of Negro Education, will open the discussion from the point of view of one responsible to the public for bringing out that which has been arrived at by systematic study and investigation. Professor Clarence A. Bacote, of Atlanta University, will extend the discussion through the mass of exaggeration in flamboyant news, half-baked ideas, inaccurate statements, and inadequate records, so rendered by the excitable temperament of the people.

The same thought will be advanced further by W. F. Savoy, a businessman of Columbus, and by C. C. Spaulding, of Durham, to show the points of view of people who are not historians but by their positions and functions in the social order nevertheless make history. What they are thinking, feeling and doing as participants in religion, education, politics, and business reaches the public in some form through the press, and the reaction of the public to these reports and versions becomes history whether we would have it so or not.

Even the teachers, concerned with instruction in history, as Herman Dreer of St. Louis will bring out, teach such matters as history. More attention in the schoolroom sometimes is given to the race problem, to the swing band and to fraternity promenade than to the European War or the Defense Program as it concerns the Negro. One religious publication has begun to feature prize fighting, and recently a minister in opening his prayer meeting thanked God for the triumph of the race in fistic combat. What chance is there to teach people history when they are thus fed and led?

Speakers will question whether we should courageously tell the Negro the truth about himself or continue to keep him in a fool's paradise. Then what is the truth to be made known? Some, for example, blame the Negro for emphasizing unduly religion and building too many churches. The Negro church is the only thing the Negro in America has developed. Others contend that it is most fortunate that the race has paid so much attention to spiritual matters because this is fundamental in the building of a permanent social order, and afterward other things of consequence may be developed. These new developments, however, have been long delayed, and the Negro race still cries out for an end of his suffering. Where is the truth of the matter?

Failure In Politics

Some persons are teaching that the Negro is a failure in politics. He has only recently learned to divide his vote, and already the agents are active to show that this was a mistake. They insist that the Negro voters of former years were actually wise and that peace and prosperity can come to the race and country only when the Negro goes back to the moorings chosen by their fathers who first participated in politics. Historians will inquire for the facts in the case. What truth has either side to advance in the support of its contention? Should the Negro be stamped a failure in politics and be shown wherein he has suffered from his political ineptitude? Or should the matter be left entirely in the hands of paid propagandists and unscrupulous politicians? Can the Negro better his condition by proceeding further in the manner in which he has chosen to express himself politically?

How the Negro can be made to count is a question with which historians cannot be concerned in detail. Their task is to evaluate the truth as scientific research has revealed it. Yet a merely casual study will show that in politics Negroes have been used mainly as a means to an end. They have rendered parties valuable service, but have been rewarded with only the chaff which the wind driveth away. After the election the Negro has usually found himself like the unfortunate who after rendering yeoman service to the triumphant party in a campaign was told that only the appointment as janitor at the State House would be opened to Negroes and because of the large number of applicants that position would be filled by competitive examination. He was examined and among the questions propounded was, "How far is the earth from the moon?" The Negro had the good sense to reply that he did not know exactly what the distance was but that he was sure that the moon was not close enough to the earth to interfere with his carrying out ashes through the back door.

Not A Blind Recorder

These questions, however, are not to be discussed by historians behind closed doors. Ministers, teachers, editors, politicians, and business men will be there to participate in the discussion. Only by knowing them and hearing them can the truth be made known. They are the daily performers in the drama. They are the makers of history whatever it may be, and any group of writers who fail to note their point of view and their reaction to the world about them will fail to record the truth. History must not be made in the investigator's study, not even in the schoolroom. The history to be taught has already been made and is being made by the actors who have chosen the universe for their stage. This panorama must be kept in mind as something of yesterday which has not ended today and will not end tomorrow.

The historian, however, is not a blind recorded. He is entitled to an expression of opinion in matters of doubt, and it is his function to interpret what he has examined. Applying this rule to the Negro, the historians may help to clarify the vision of a befuddled race and offer it a program. If we derive no such benefit from the study of the past the whole effort will be a loss of time and energy.

Leaders To Discuss Truth About Negro

Journal & Guide 8-10-40 Norfolk, Va.

To Hold History Symposium In Chicago, Sept. 9

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History will celebrate its silver anniversary with an interesting and informative symposium on the truth about the Negro to be held in Chicago, September 9.

Outstanding leaders in various fields will participate in the discussion in an effort to discover vital historic truths about the race and to separate these truths from the mass of propaganda, misinformation, and exaggerations which surround it.

Listed among the speakers for the anniversary session will be Dr. Horace R. Cayton and S. B. Danley, who will discuss the Negro in Chicago and will emphasize the actual facts about his life instead of mere hearsay; Dr. Charles H. Thompson, editor of the Journal of Negro Education, who will open the discussion; Prof. Clarence A. Bacote, of Atlanta University; W. F. Savoy of Columbus, Ohio, and Dr. C. C. Spaulding of Durham, both successful businessmen, who will discuss the point of view of people who are not historians but who nevertheless make history; Herman Dreer of St. Louis, who will bring out the importance of history in the field of teaching.

Important questions concerning the value of proper understanding of the Negro's history and of his social background.

Carter G. Woodson, secretary of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, with headquarters in Washington, is sponsoring the silver anniversary conference in Chicago.

Negro History Week Celebration To Feature The Problem Of Labor

Dy Dr. CARTER G. WOODSON

WASHINGTON, D. C. — To direct the attention of the Negro to the most vital thing in his economic life, the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History will feature labor in the celebration of Negro History Week beginning February 11. The Negro must understand that until he succeeds as a laborer, he must remain a failure in all other respects. The first thing necessary in progress is to learn to make a living. All advance in social and political matters and all achievements in art, literature, philosophy and science are contingent upon the mastering of this problem of labor and the enjoyment of the fruits thereof.

We have to long overemphasized for Negroes to rise in the professional spheres and ignored the crying need for brightening the future of those Negroes who have to toil. After all, professional men at best are parasites. They live on what is produced by working men. The celebrants of Negro History Week insist that in order to support persons in professional fields, we must first improve the chances of our laboring classes upon whose achievements all other endeavors of consequence are conditioned. The January issue of THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY carries an article on labor by Dr. Samuel E. Warren of Prairie View State College, and the February issue of THE NEGRO HISTORY BULLETIN is devoted altogether to labor.

Meetings held throughout the country during Negro History Week, then, will concentrate on Negro Labor. Speakers will review the history of Negro labor, pointing out the faults and virtues of those who have led the ranks of Negro laborers. No whitewashing will be in order. The mistakes will be pointed out as pitfalls to be avoided. The unselfish efforts of those who have sacrificed to advance the cause of the laboring man will be noted. Honorable mention will be given to Isaac Myers who labored earnestly almost seventy-five years ago to organize Negro workers, but was handicapped by political leaders who entered the ranks to use the movement for selfish purposes.

Speakers will concentrate, too, on Negro leaders of today. Do heads of Negro schools and colleges stand for Negro labor or for those who exploit it? Do ministers pay too much attention to getting the Negroes to heaven before delivering them from the present hell of wage slavery? Does history encourage the Negro laborer to expect anything from the politician who is usually given a few dollars every campaign year to keep the horny handed sons of toil in the dark? In short, speakers will bring forth the history of Negro labor and let it teach the lesson needed at this hour.

Trade Unionism

The speakers for Negro History Week will not be unmindful of the handicaps of Negro labor from without — the ever-present race prejudice and especially the hostility of trades unions. Yet the thinkers in charge of this program are not unmindful of the fact that the Negro laborers themselves are in a position to do much for their own good which they have not as yet undertaken. In the first place, Negro laborers have never actualy organized in sufficiently large numbers to make themselves felt. While some Negro workers seek membership in unions, and when refused, endeavor to organize among themselves there are those who retain that eternal fear of unionization and expect to advance by remaining on the outside.

One reason to be given for the disinclination of the large national labor bodies to take Negro laborers is the excuse that Negroes are not union-conscions. While this is mere subterfuge, it is nevertheless evident that Negroes are not admitted to these bodies because as a majority they are not sufficiently organized to make themselves felt.

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History is not a body for labor organization. This body is merely givng the public the advantage of learning what history teaches to be the main trouble with the Negro laboring classes. This lesson, Negro workers should heed, or must heed or continue on the level of drudgery — the last hired and the first fired. People who pay no attention to the teaching of history — to what one has already learned by experience — must continually grope in the dark and get nowhere. Let every Negro worker attend these meetings to hear instruction and be wise unto his salvation.

The important centers where these discussions will take place will be such cities as Birmingham, New Orleans, Atlanta, Richmond, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Columbus, Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis. Dr. Charles H. Wesley will speak in Michigan, Dr. L. D. Reddick will stir New York. Dr. W. T. Fontaine will function in Louisana. Dr. L. P. Jackson will tour Virginia and North Carolina. Dr. C. G. Woodson will appear in Chicago and the East Professor Lorenzo J. Greene will cover the Middle West. Dr. Mercer Cook will take care of the Atlanta area Dr. Horace Man Bond will speak in Georgia.

W P A Project Observes Negro History Week

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 16—Joining hundreds of organizations and institutions throughout the nation in the celebration of the fifteenth annual Negro History Week, members of the WPA education and recreation division conducted an elaborate program in the Barrett Junior high school, Wednesday, February 14.

Warren Vann, assistant supervisor in the south area, and Stanley Sokolis, supervisor in the west area, announced that distinguished citizens interested in members of the Race appeared on the programs in observance of Negro History Week which began February 11.

Dr. Lewis Rohrbaugh, supervisor of the WPA education and recreation program, was among the speakers present. Twenty-five members of the Germantown Branch Y.W.C.A. presented "All God's Children," a one-act dramatic skit, under the direction of Fred Beckett.

William King, well known pianist, and former accompanist for Marian Anderson, and Coleridge Taylor, composer, participated in the evening's program. Additional features on the program included a solo by Harriet Currie, A children's rhythm band directed by Carrie Sassier; solo by Lawson Bates, and a few selections of the recorded music of Marian Anderson. The Church of Philadelphia, the Haverford recreation center, Mt. Carmel Baptist church presented their programs February 16 and 17.

Negro History Week Opens At Church Here

500 Attend Ceremony in Harlem at Fifteenth Annual Observance

Observing the 15th year of Negro History Week yesterday at Mother Zion AME Church, 137th St. between Lenox and Seventh Aves. more than 500 persons heard speakers review the history and contributions of the Negro to American life and his prospects for the future.

Rev. James Robinson, pastor of the church, in addressing the meeting which was sponsored by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, declared that the church had made remarkable contributions in providing the Negro with a solution to his problems.

"The church," he said, "has taught the Negro to keep faith in himself and not to become defeatist and provided the instrument whereby all Negro life could flow naturally. I see the church as a weapon of social change."

Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and editor of the Crisis magazine, said all Negro organizations must work together among themselves and with other groups in the fight to make democracy work for all.

He described the feudalistic economy of the South as a system "dedicated to a civilization foreign to democracy."

Audley Moore, prominent Harlem Communist leader, in discussing the role of labor in the fight for democracy said that Negro women are given little, if any, consideration. She told of the great sacrifices of Negro women during the period of Reconstruction in the South and how they proved to be valiant fighters for the cause of labor.

She pointed to the Bronx slave market, the high death rate among Negro mothers of Harlem and the terrible housing conditions, as proof that much work has to be done to make democracy work in America.

Referring to the present imperialist war in Europe, she said the "Yanks are not coming this time, because we have a big job to make democracy work here first."

Other speakers on the program were: Doxey A. Wilkerson of Howard University and Dr. Max Yergan, head of the International Committee on African Affairs. Dr. L. D. Reddick, Curator of the Schomburg Collection at the 135th St. branch of the New York Public Library, presided.

Similar activities in observance of Negro History Week will continue throughout the week until Sunday morning when a breakfast will be held at the YMCA, 180 W. 135th St.

Negro History Week Rally in Newark Hears Address by Angelo Herndon

Daily Worker 2-21-40 New York, N.Y.

By George Norman

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 20.—A review of the past, an analysis of the present and a call to the future—this was the theme of the Negro History Week commemoratory meeting held last week by Abraham Lincoln Youth Club, Branch of the Young Communist League.

The meeting was one of many held throughout the city to commemorate the contribution of the Negro to the rich heritage that is America's.

And one of the most distinguished contributions of the Negro people to the fight for the present and the future, Angelo Herndon, was present to address young Negro and white Americans who attended the meeting.

His speech brought forth the theme of the meeting. The study of the past means nothing unless we are to utilize the experiences of the past to help us in the present and in moulding the future, he told his eager audience.

He cited numerous incidents of the past and advised, "we can use the experiences of the Negro's struggle for freedom to rally the whole people today."

"It is the true interpretation of the achievement of Douglass and Lincoln that will show the truth today," he added.

It is especially important, Herndon said further, that today, when the capitalist class is attempting to further divide the Negro and white workers—"as witness Gone With the Wind"—in order to facilitate their drive towards war, that we bring forth the rich contribution of the Negro to American culture, and help mold the complete unity of the Negro and white people.

The hall in which he spoke was decorated with pictures and exhibits of Negro art. While across the front fo the stage the Young Communist Review with the slogan of all American youth—"Youth Wants Jobs, Not Guns" was conspicuously displayed.

Before Herndon spoke the entire group of young people joined in the mass singing of famous Negro spirituals.

Also present at the meeting was Elwood Dean, local Negro youth leader and a member of the National Council of the Young Communist League.

To him fell the task of presenting the Negro's contribution to literature and poetry. And his presentation took the form of reading from selected passages of the great Negro poets.

Beginning with the verse of Jupiter Hamman, the Negro poet who was born in 1720, Dean traced the yearnings and the struggles of the Negro people for freedom, as reflected by the poets of succeeding generations.

A quiet that grew deeper as he proceeded, descended upon the audience as he read first the deeply religious verse of Jupiter Hamman, then the light dialect verse of Paul Lawrence Dunbar (1872-1906) and finally the booming determined verse of Langston Hughes.

And as he read, the words of the chairman Al Mancuso: "What greater contributions we can expect from the Negro who has found equality and freedom," penetrated stuck.

History Week Chairman

MISS EULA M. CHRISMON

General chairman of the Negro History Week Celebration sponsored by the Graduate Nurses' Association of St Louis February 12-18.

In keeping with National Negro History Week, sponsored by the Association for the Study of Negro History of which Dr. Carter G. Woodson is president, the local Association of Graduate Nurses will conduct a Negro History Week Observance in St. Louis Feb. 12-18. The week's program will get underway next Monday at 8 p.m. at Mt. Olive Baptist Church, 17th and Wash streets with a general mass meeting.

Plan Wide Interest

Miss Eula M. Chrismon, general chairman of the Negro History Week celebration here, stated that an effort will be made to stir the interests of the entire 100,000 Negroes in St. Louis in the significant event. It is designed to carry the spirit of the occasion into the home, church and school through the mass meetings and the press and awaken more pride in the race in its history.

Although the general theme of the observance will be to recount the contributions of the Negro to civilization and progress, the specific topic of this year's celebration under the leadership of the nurses will be centered around the outstanding achievements of the Negro in the field of medicine and the honoring of Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle who recently became the Superintendent of Nurses of Homer Phillips Hospital. Her appointment ended a twenty-year battle for recognition by the Negroes of St. Louis and placed a Negro woman at the head of the Nursing School.

To Hold 4 Mass Meetings

Four mass meetings will be held during the week to acquaint the public with the Negro's achievement in the field of medicine. One of the outstanding features of these programs will be moving pictures of the activities of the Homer G. Phillips Hospital. The mass meetings will be held at the following churches: Monday, Feb. 12—Mt. Olive Baptist Church, 17th Wash Sts., Mrs. Goldie Hill, R.N. and Dr. J. T. Aldrich. Music will be under the direction of C. Spencer Tocus. Mr. John T. Clark, Executive Secretary of the Urban League, will preside.

Thursday, Feb. 15—Lane Tabernacle CME Church, Enright and Newstead avenues. Speakers: Miss Anita Haskell, R.N. and Dr. O. S. McClellan, Superintendent of Homer Phillips Hospital. Music will be furnished under the direction of Mr. Wirt D. Walton. Mrs. Anna Lee Scott, Executive Secretary of the Wheatley YWCA, will preside.

Friday, Feb. 16—St. Paul AME Church, Leffingwell and Lawton avenues. Speakers: Miss Hallie Wynn, R.N. and Dr. W. W. Yerby. Music will be under the direction of Mr. C. Hayden Wilson. Mrs. Ethel Frazier, R.N., Superintendent of Peoples Hospital, will preside.

To Windup Sunday

On Sunday afternoon, Feb. 18, a closing Mass Meeting will be held at Central Baptist Church, Washington and Ewing Avenue. The principal speakers will be Miss Estelle Massey Riddle Superintendent of Nurses, Homer Phillips Hospital and Dr. A. N. Vaughn, President of the National Medical Association. Other speakers will be Miss Mabel Northeross, R.N., Chief of the Surgical Nurses of Homer Phillips Hospital, Dr. Robert M. Scott, President of the Mound City Medical Association and Dr. O. S. McClellan, Superintendent of the Homer Phillips Hospital. Instrumental music will be furnished under the direction of Mr. Stanley L. Henderson.

Miss Eula M. Chrismon, General Chairman of the Negro

up to Yale, for being so silently false (or ignorant) as to let me go through and get out and become a "college professor," before I managed to find out that George Washington had four or five thousand Negro troops at Yorktown.

And those silently lying school history books do not even call the name of Frederick Douglass, one of the great men of American history, and one of the great orators of all time. America should be as proud of Frederick Douglass as of Abraham Lincoln. But America is not even permited to know anything about Douglass. Even the colored Americans are ignorant of his real meaning to the cause of American freedom. Do American women know that he was one of the early great men who stood up boldly for equality for women, in a day when it meant something for a man to be so bold as that?

Those "Negro History Weeks" have a long way to go yet. It will take generations to dig the buried Negro out from under the silent lies and the spoken lies. Even the Negroes will have to be converted; they have been ignored and cheated so long in print, that they are afraid of looking into their history. They fear that they may be exposed instead of revealed. In Omaha, Nebraska, when a white teacher wanted to put Negro history into her public school, Negroes opposed it! Let Negro History Week go on—and on.—

CONDUCT NATIONWIDE POLL FOR NEGRO HISTORY WEEK ACHIEVEMENT FEATURE

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A nationwide poll to pick the twelve outstanding Negroes of 1939 is being conducted by the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature and the New York Association for the Study of Life and History, it was announced here this week by L. D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg collection.

The results of the poll, whose winners will be selected on merit, courage and social contribution to the race and humanity, will be announced on a special radio broadcast during the celebration of Negro History Week.

SELECTIONS TO BE MADE WITHOUT BIAS

In revealing that the poll is nearing its conclusion, Mr. Reddick declared that all selections will be made irrespective of class, creed or location. Nominations have already been received from all sections of the country, he said, and tabulations will start soon.

Noted leaders who have already nominated various candidates for the "outstanding American Negro of distinguished achievement in 1939 include Dr. Charles Johnson of Fisk University, William Patterson of the Weekly Record, Dr. E. Franklin Frazier of Howard University, Dr. R. C. Barbour of the National Baptist Voice, Ralph N. Davis of Tuskegee Institute, and President John W. Davis of West Virginia State College.

Also Prof. M. B. Tolson, of Wilev College; Dr. Ira DeA. Reid of Atlanta University, President Horace Mann Bond of Fort Valley State College, Elmer A. Carter of Opportunity Magazine, Dr. Charles A. Petioni of Harlem, the Rev. Adam C. Powell, Jr., of Abyssinia Baptist Church; Prof. R. Nathaniel Dett of Bennett College, Langston Hughes and Prof. Harcourt A. Tynes of New York.

RANDOLPH, SCHUYLER AMONG NOMINEES

Also Claude A. Barnett, of the Associated Negro Press; Enoch P. Waters, of the Chicago Defender; F. Willis Coles of the Louisville Leader, Walter White of the N. A. A. C. P., Horace R. Cayton of the Church of Good Shepherd Community House, Prof. St. Clair Drake, Elmer W. Henderson of Chicago, Roy Wilkins of Crisis Magazine, A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, George S. Schuyler of The Pittsburgh Courier, P. B. Young of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, Earl Brown of the Amsterdam News, Dr. Elmer S. Imes and Dr. St. Elmo Brady of Fisk University, Dean David A. Lane of Louisville Municipal College, and Dr. Ambrose Caliver of the U. S. Office of Education.

Nominations are still open, Mr. Reddick announced.

A Negro History Week Warning To Seekers After The Whole Truth

By C. G. WOODSON

Educators and school administrators who are really interested in digging up the past of the Negro should be on the watch for charlatans. The study of the Negro has been made popular thru the work of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. The celebration of Negro History Week, inaugurated by this organization in 1926, has been especially effective in directing attention to the need to study the background of the Negro as we do that of the Hebrew, the Greek, the Latin and the Teuton. Informing works on the Negro, therefore are in demand.

Since these unselfish efforts have begun to succeed the charlatans have begun to exploit the market with cheap and misinforming productions bearing on the Negro. Although these selfish writers know practically nothing about the race and care less, they have become busy and are collecting and spending funds to glut the market with tawdry literature. Some of these mushroom publishing houses have tried to inveigle into their schemes the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and the Associated Publishers, Inc., with which this organization cooperates, but these agencies have stood firm. Now these exploiting firms are proceeding independently.

It is unfortunate, too, that Negroes without character are cooperating with them. In all such cases the exploiter of the race can always secure the cooperation of one or more "distinguished Negroes" for $25 or $50 apiece.

These Negroes serve the whites as a screen in posing as authors of books which these mercenary white men actually write. The producers concerned receive the cash from the wholesale exploitation of gullible Negroes, and the race gets in return another shunt toward darkness under the guidance of heartless exploiters who can always count on characterless Negroes for such a nefarious purpose. Not many years ago two Negroes, thus used, wrote a history of the Negro in which they painted slavery as an ideal condition; and one of the states adopted it as a textbook for Negro schools.

Recently a white man who set up such a Negro and used his name as the author of a book which white men unfriendly to the race actually wrote, now says he would have done a better job if he could have induced the so-called Negro author to seek the cooperation of some Negro who knows something about the history of the race. Yet this book has behind it a large fund of the exploiters, and they are making every effort possible to have the book adopted in those parts where the actual history of the Negro is not wanted, but the substitute of a biased version of this record in order to keep both the Negro and the white man from knowing what the race has actually thought and felt and attempted and accomplished.

These exploiters are suave fellows. They know how to push matters with high-powered publicity; and, being white men, they have influence with school administrators who do not take seriously anything which educated Negroes say or do. The exploiters are able therefore to have these worthless books adopted and purchased by boards of education and in this way prevent the story of the Negro from being told. For years to come it will be necessary for thinking Negroes to serve as vigilant committees to see to it that such a state of affairs shall not continue. If not, the race will continue to suffer from misrepresentation.

The race is fortunate in having competent historians who have spent time and money in preparing themselves for research and publication in this field. Among the most outstanding are Dr. A. A. Taylor, Dr. L. P. Jackson, Dr. W. Sherman Savage, Dr. Horace Mann Bond, Professor Lorenzo J. Greene, Dr. L. D. Turner and Dr. Charles H. Wesley. Works which they have produced, however, are scarcely known by the Negroes of this country. Yet the schools are now being given these versions of the exploiters who can hire genuflecting Negroes to sell their intellectual souls for a mess of pottage. Will the Negroes permit this to pass without protest?

Now is the time to speak out before it is too late. If the exploiters once realize that they can do the ignoble thing they will not want to loose their hold.

The hope for success in promoting the whole truth is that all of the school administrators in charge of Negro schools are not easily misled. They may not know much about the Negro race, but they cannot be kept in the dark any longer than they have the opportunity to learn the whole truth. With such open-minded persons our teachers and principals should treat continuously to keep before them what is going on. Men of such high character may be depended upon to take the right stand in such an important matter. Here again, however, the Negro people must state their own case. They cannot depend always on the so-called leaders to stand up for the truth as long as there is a chance to betray their people for $25 or $50. Rarely do these corruptionists get a larger price. However, one Negro thus sold his soul to one of these exploiting agencies for what he considered the handsome sum of $500, but the firm exploiting him made $30,000 out of the worthless book, selling more than 400,000 copies.

Since we have in the race well qualified men to produce a literature in which the story of the Negro may be scientifically and simply told, we should turn away from these exploiters. We should develop our own publishing houses and give them the support to make such firms adequate to all our needs. No race will ever be presented to the world in the proper light as long as it has to go through another race to reach the public. Daily we have reports from Negro authors who have had their manuscripts turned down by white firms which object to the contents of these works and refuse to publish them unless they are so changed as to conform to the bias and propaganda so long used against the Negro. In one respect this is a perpetuation of slavery, for the worst kind of slavery is the enslavement of one's mind.

Negro History Week to Honor Lincoln. Douglass

Series of Meetings Will Show Achievements Of Negro People

Series of meetings to honor the memory of Abraham Lincoln, Frederick Douglass and to show the achievements of the Negro people have been arranged by the citizens of Harlem during Negro History Week which will begin Feb. 11 and continue through the 18th.

Negroes of Harlem and everywhere feel that it is time to make the spirit and example of the two great emancipators live again. Negro History Week is used by the Negro people to popularize their historic achievements, and to expose the "Gone with the Wind" slanders of the reactionary historians.

In the words of Mr. James H Hubert, head of the New York Urban League, "the need for emphasizing principles such as those for which Lincoln stood—for finding a common denominator of racial minorities—was never more apparent. The life of Abraham Lincoln should be an inspiration, a guiding star of hope to all races.'

Dr Arnold B. Donawa, leading Negro citizen of Harlem, who in his personality represents the spirit of Lincoln and the forward march of the Negro people for freedom, said that the cause for which Lincoln stood in again being put to a sever test. Dr. Donawa, like many other Negroes, is one who has lived true to that test by his unselfish aid to the cause of Spanish democracy.

CONDEMNS WAR AIMS

Having served in Spain to help stop the march of fascism and the intrigues of Chamberlain, Dr. Donawa feels that "in times like these it is well for the American people seriously to re-evaluate the deeds and teachings of the great human and social emancipator."

Dr. Donawa said:

"Those of us who had the privilege of serving democracy in the International Brigade have good reason to feel proud of our action and example. This is especially true when we take a look at the collection of imperialist oppressors, bankers, industrialists, ex-princesses and parasites in general, who are today fostering the 'sacred cause' of General Mannerheim. A cause is best known by the company it keeps. Lincoln taught us that in the struggle against slavery, and the Negro people are learning to apply this test whenever conflicts arise requiring their participation."

This is one reason, he said, that Hoover and the imperialist war mongers whom he represents will not succeed in seducing the Negro people in their bogus campaign for help to 'poor little Finland.'

STILL NOT FREE

"It is especially fitting and proper at this time for Negroes, over whom the sword of the nation was drawn to strike down the horrible system of savery, to honor his deeds and memory particularly in relation to their present social and economic status in America. It must be noted that today, 79 years after freedom, the Negro people are still not free. Disfranchisement, segregation, terror campaigns of the Ku Klux Klan, social, political, economic and racial injustice and oppression still prevail in this, the noble land of the 'free' and home of the brave.

Commenting on the special significance of the 15th year of Negro History Week celebrations and the 141st anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, Dr. L. D. Reddick, Negro Curator of the Schomburg Collection at the 135th Street Public Library, said:

"In this period when there is such a wave of anti-democratic, anti-progressive, and especially anti-Negro propaganda, a celebration of Negro History Week it is vitally necessary. Such a celebration should call attention to the true role of the Negro people in American life and their progressive struggle to achieve real democracy.

The first big meeting arranged by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History during Negro History Week, will be held today, 3:30 P.M. at Mother Zion AME Church, 137th St., near Seventh Ave.

The topic for discussion at this gathering will be "The Negro in the Vanguard of the Fight for Democracy." Such prominent figures as Dr. Max Yergan, Doxey Wilkerson of Howard University, the Rev James A. Robinson, Audley Moore and Roy Wilkins, will address the meeting. Dr. Reddick will preside.

On Tuesday, Feb. 13, announcement of the results of the nationwide poll conducted by the Schomburg Collection and the Association to determine 12 Negroes of distinguished achievement in 1939, and six outstanding white persons who have worked for inter-racial cooperation, will be made over station WEVD at 9 P.M.

A seminar on "Negro History and Anti-Negro Propaganda" will be held Wednesday, Feb. 14, at the 115th St. Branch of the New York Public Library. On Thursday, Feb. 15, at the 135th St. branch, a play on the life of Harriet Tubman, Negro heroine of the underground railway, will be staged by the junior members of the Association.

Mrs. Rachel Davis-DuBois will speak Friday at the 135th St. library on "How Race Prejudice May Be Destroyed," and Mrs. Arnold Hedgeman will discuss the "Contributions of Negro Women to Civilization."

Sunday, Feb. 18, at the conclusion of Negro History Week, a breakfast will be held under the sponsorship of the Association, 10:30 A.M. at the 135th St. YMCA. Rayford W. Logan, Negro professor of Howard University and Herbert Aptheker, author of many progressive pamphlets on the Negro people, will be the speakers.

Beginning with Negro History Week through March a rare collection of writings by Negro women will be on special exhibit at the Schomburg Collection of the 135th St. Library.

DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER, famous Negro scientist at work in his laboratory.

A Week of Negro History

LAST week was Negro History Week. It was fittingly inaugurated by the Supreme Court decision reversing the death sentence against four young Florida Negro farm hands. Speaking for a unanimous court, Justice Black did not confine himself to eloquent condemnation of a particularly crude and brutal frame-up. He reaffirmed certain general principles regarding civil liberties in words which might well serve as a rebuke not only to the Florida authorities, but to the Department of Justice itself. The prosecutors of Earl Browder, the Detroit FBI raiders, and the investigators of NEW MASSES are brought to mind by these passages of Justice Black's ruling:

> Tyrannical governments had immemorially utilized dictatorial criminal procedure and punishment to make scapegoats of the weak or of helpless political, religious, or racial minorities and those who differed, who would not conform, and who resisted tyranny. . . .
>
> Today, as in ages past, we are not without tragic proof that the exalted power of some governments to punish manufactured crime dictatorially is the handmaid of tyranny.

However, the courts have too often been anything but the "havens of refuge" for the people which Justice Black declares them to be. In the matter of Negro rights the Supreme Court itself has been a serious offender.

There were two very different celebrations of Negro History Week: in Maryland a mob threatened to lynch a Negro woman and her fourteen-year-old daughter. In Mississippi the state Senate voted thirty-seven to nine to provide separate civic textbooks for Negro pupils, eliminating all instruction in how to vote.

Negro History Week to Be Observed In White Schools to Teach Tolerance

"White schools in the East and Middle West observe Negro History Week as a means of teaching tolerance," Dr. Carter G. Woodson, said Saturday as he outlined the plans for the nation-wide celebration, February 11-18.

A principal of a junior high school in Philadelphia where there are only 30 Negroes in an enrollment of 1,000 is planning for observance by the entire school.

Assistant Superintendent Schlockow of New York, has directed all schools in the Brooklyn area to conduct a Negro History Week program.

Dr. Woodson has in his files letters from white school executives in Chicago, Cleveland and Columbus, outlining their individual plans for the annual observance.

Some will distribute the Negro History Week literature to all schools; others will distribute them only to schools where Negroes attend.

Mass Meeting in New York

In New York the general observance will be a mass meeting at which a symposium on "The Negro and Present Day Democracy" will be the principal feature. Harcount A. Tynes is directing the New York program.

"Women's Achievement" is the topic chosen for a meeting in Philadelphia sponsored by Miss Alberta S. Norwood, Miss Marie Chase, and Mrs. Verona E. Beckett.

Raymond Pace Alexander, Philadelphia attorney, will speak at Darby, Pa.

The Northside Negro Business Women's Club is in charge of the Atlantic City program.

In Baltimore, observance will be held in the public schools and at Morgan College where Dean George C. Grant is arranging a schedule of chapel services. Observance at all Negro universities including Howard, Lincoln, and Fisk will be similar to that at Morgan.

Honor Douglass and Lincoln

A meeting honoring Douglass will be held in Youngstown, Ohio, under the chairmanship of S. S. Booker of the Youngstown YMCA.

In every Southern State, Negro History Week is celebrated under the direction of the State Department of Education which distributes the literature to Negro schools and requires every principal to conduct an effective program.

During the national observance many organizations raise funds for books and pictures to be given to libraries and schools.

"At this season," Dr. Woodson said, "books stores and publishers generally experience an increased demand for books written about or by Negroes."

100 a Day

His own office is filling rekuests for literature at the rate of 100 a day.

Washington's observance is to be held in the colored schools and settlement houses. Miss Goodwin of the Recreation Department, is in charge of a special feature of the local celebration.

HISTORY WEEK TO FEATURE NEGRO'S LABOR PROBLEMS

In an effort to direct the attention of the race to the most vital thing in its economic life, the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History will feature labor in the celebration of Negro History Week, beginning February 11.

"We have too long over-emphasized the necessity for Negroes to rise in the professional spheres and ignored the crying need for brightening the future of those who have to toil," said Dr. Carter G. Woodson, head of the association, sponsors of the annual history week event.

"Meetings held throughout the country will concentrate on Negro labor," he explained. "Speakers will review the history of Negro labor, pointing out the faults and virtues of those who have led the ranks of Negro laborers. No whitewashing will be in order."

List Discussion Centers

The important centers where this discussion will take place will be such cities as Birmingham, New Orleans, Atlanta, Richmond, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Columbus, Cleveland Detroit, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis.

Dr. Charles H. Wesley will speak in Michigan. Dr. L. D. Reddick will stir New York. Dr. W. T. Fontaine will function in Louisiana Dr. L. P. Jackson will tour Virginia and North Carolina. Dr. C. G. Woodson will appear in Chicago and the East.

Professor Lorenzo J. Greene will cover the Middle West. Dr. Mercer Cook will take care of the Atlanta area. Dr. Horace Mann Bond will speak in Georgia. Others with schedules still to reach definite form will serve other areas.

Negro History Week February 11th

Dunbar McLaurin, brilliant Oklahoma student, now enrolled in the University of Illinois, said to this writer, while in attendance at the Oklahoma Youth Legislature "I never saw any books dealing with Negro Life and History until I enrolled in white colleges. There was nothing on the book shelves in grade school, high school or anywhere in Negro life offering me information about my own group, as provided me in the white colleges I have attended."

In that statement of young McLaurin can be gotten the real reason why the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, stresses the importance of Negro History Week. The experience of this young man is fairly representative of the inadequacy of most libraries in the separate schools of Oklahoma.

True it is that in Oklahoma the past five years there has been purchased many volumes dealing with Negro life, but the surface has just been scratched so far as providing Negro youth the type and sort of material necessary for proper development.

It is surprising how members of the white race have in the past ten years started investigations and study of black life. Many white students know far more about Negroes than black folk know about themselves, and this results from the investment made by white schools in texts written by and about black people.

Almost two and three times every week white youth and grown ups, come to The Black Dispatch office for one of two purposes. They want to get the personal opinion of the writer about certain social problems in which interracial issues are involved, or they want permission to use The Black Dispatch library in search of some special information about black life.

The noticeable thing about our library is that Negro students do not use it at all, and apparently are unaware of its existence, while white youths at Norman, Oklahoma City University, and those identified with various religious groups are constantly turning pages and thumbing for information in our humble little collection.

Just this week we took a very intelligent Negro woman into our library and exhibited the text books recently adopted by the State Department of Education and written by Mrs. Emma Akin, a very fine white lady who lives at Drumright, Oklahoma. We were interested in what this Negro woman mumbled to herself as she eagerly riffled the pages of this text book, written by a white woman for use in Negro schools.

"Why have I not thought to do this. I must have been asleep all of these years", exclaimed this lady as she devoured a point of view a white woman's vision had made possible.

And that is exactly the point we want to make about the American Negro, he has been asleep. The truth is that the American Negro still resides in a subjective state, we are still slaves to the experiences of bondage and thus have not yet developed the spirit to think objectively.

Resulting from this condition we fail to have direction, chart or compass in our educational, economic and political life. We are gullible creatures swallowing any sort of bogus philosophy which may be offered. If we study Negro history there is no central purpose ahead. We dabble in little excursions having to do with personal exploits of individual Negroes, assuming that we are studying Negro History. Too often the trend of our thinking in this field is suggested by those whose vicious objectives take advantage of our puriele but good intentions.

Of course the glorious past of the black man was written centuries ago, and at a time when those who rule today were stunted savages, living in caves. The story of the black man's might goes so far back into antiquity it today is almost a myth with scholars who know intimately the history of the world. People are more inclined to be impressed with what is rather than what was.

But in the study of Negro History, if the Negro minister, school teacher and other intellectuals will think objectively it will be easy to provide out of the experiences of the black man right here in America many inspiring pictures of the black man's influence upon present day civilization and culture.

Those who would mislead Negroes speak of the "tragic era" and that period of reconstruction immediately following slavery. Too many Negroes shudder when discussion is had of that period in American life. But the courageous black man, willing to search for truth will be able to find in the history of the black man during that period his fight for free schools and for woman's suffrage. Few people know that Frederick Douglass was named as a vice-presidential candidate by a woman's rights convention, with a white lady running for president in 1872. It would be well for the white women of America to know that Negro men started an equal rights fight for women, before members of their own race saw the light.

White people generally do not know that there were no free public schools in the south prior to the Civil War. Regardless to what may be said today about the "tragic area" Negro school teachers could claim much respect for Negro citizenship by presenting during Negro History Week such facts as will unquestionably prove Negroes, while dominating legislatures of the reconstruction period provided free schools for poor whites and the blacks.

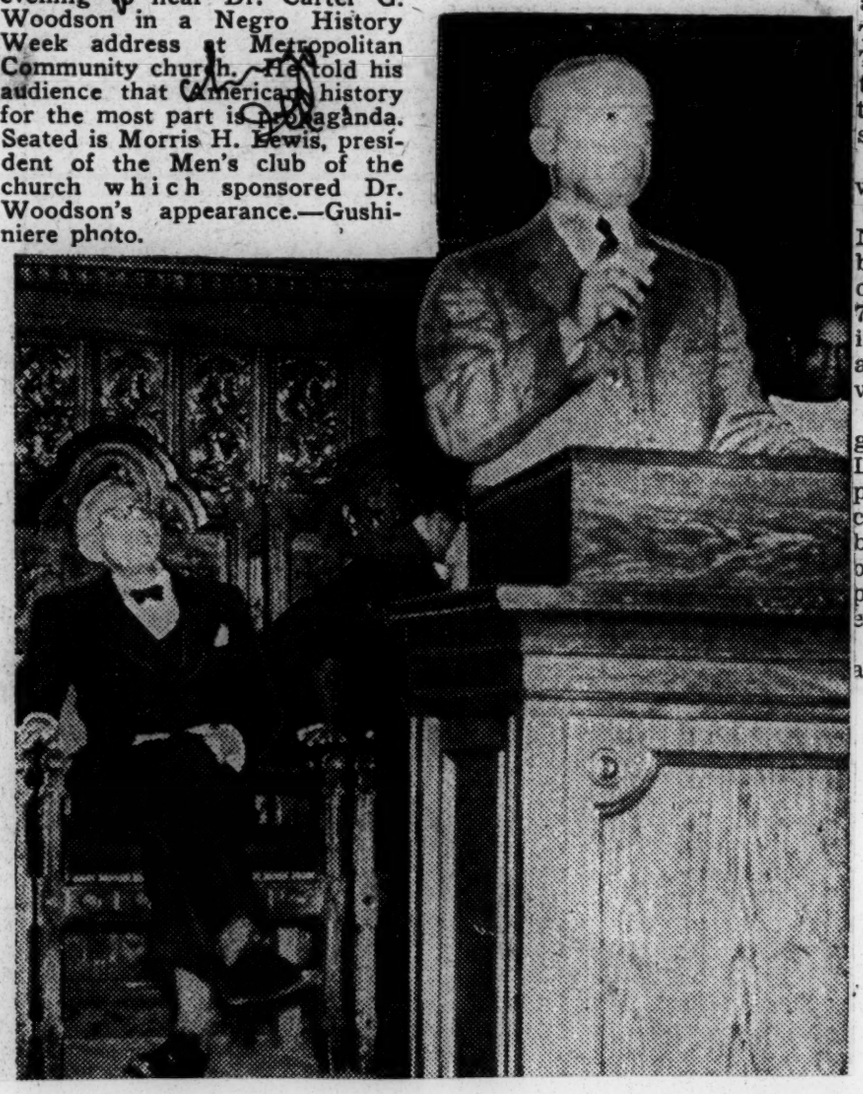
The effect and influence that the black man has had upon the religious establishment of America would prove a revealing subject for Negro ministers during Negro History Week. The story of Lemuel Haynes, Andrew Bryan, Richard Allen, James Varick, Lott Cary and a score of other pioneer religionists, whose skin was black would be a stirring message to ring from ten thousand pulpits. What was white Christianity saying during the period when the slave ships were delivering human beings in chains, in pain and in squalor to Colonial life. Here is a bit of history which will show the origin of Jim Crow and segregation here in America. It shows the drift of the moral process of both black and white during this period. Why not dig up this history.

Negro folklore and folk song. What did the black man bring to these shores of homely virtue and ideals. Would it not be a fine thing during Negro History Week to trace the black man back to the jungle, discovering him in the native state to determine how much of what he had has been bottomed in American life? Negroes of Africa were the first people to make use of iron. They produced cloth weavers, magicians, archetecture and had special family relations. How much of this has influenced and affected American life?

The real significance of the black man's presence on American shores cannot be properly surveyed by spasmodic and cursory glances. Such study ought to find a permanent place in every school room. First of all the Negro boy and girl wants to be taught that Negroes, like all other people, are part and parcel of the present social structure That they are important parts of that structure, making their contributions along with the yellow, red and white people. Then and only then will the black boy and girl develop healthy and normal objectives, and attempt to develop effective existence.

CHICAGOANS HEAR DR. WOODSON

Nearly 2,000 turned out Sunday evening to hear Dr. Carter G. Woodson in a Negro History Week address at Metropolitan Community church. He told his audience that American history for the most part is propaganda. Seated is Morris H. Lewis, president of the Men's club of the church which sponsored Dr. Woodson's appearance.—Gushiniere photo.



Elizabeth City, N. C. Advance
February 13, 1940

Negro History Week Being Observed Here

Negro History Week officially began Sunday, February 11. The following activities for the week were scheduled:

Sunday at Vespers hour (6:30) there was a band concert by the State Teachers College band. The patriotism of the Negro was be sketched in band music. Members of the Society for the Study of Negro Life and History addressed the congregations of the various churches of the city.

Monday at 12:10 there was an address by President H. L. Trigg of the Elizabeth City State Teachers College. The Society for the Study of Negro Life and History presented a book to the school library.

Tuesday two Negro exhibits were to be on display.

Wednesday at 12:10 a skit "The Negro and the Constitution" will be presented by Society for Study of Negro Life and History. At 7:30 p.m., the part of the Negro in drama will be emphasized and an address on the Negro in art will be made.

Thursday at 7:30 p. m. a program, The Negro in Music and Literature, sponsored by the Imperial Nautilus and Thalia Sorosis clubs and the St. Paul's Guild will be rendered. Prizes for the best original short story and original poem on Negro life will be awarded.

The public is cordially invited to attend.

FIRST STEP TO PROGRESS IS LEARNING HOW TO MAKE A LIVING, SAYS WOODSON

Negro History Association Head Says Until Negro Succeeds as Laborer, He Must Remain Failure in Other Respects

By Carter G. Woodson

WASHINGTON.—To direct the attention of the Negro to the most vital thing in his economic life, the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History will feature labor in the celebration of Negro History Week beginning February 11.

The Negro must understand that until he succeeds as a laborer, he must remain a failure in all other respects. The first thing necessary in progress is to learn to make a living. All advance in social and political matters and all achievements in arts, literature, philosophy and science are contingent upon the mastering of this problem of labor and the enjoyment of the fruits thereof.

We have too long over-emphasized the necessity for Negroes to rise in the professional spheres, and ignored the crying need for brightening the future of those Negroes who have to toil. After all, professional men at best are parasites. They live on what is produced by working men.

The celebrants of Negro History Week insist that in order to support persons in professional fields, we must first improve the chances of our laboring classes upon whose achievements all other endeavors of consequence are conditioned.

The January issue of The Journal of Negro History carries an article on labor by Dr. Samuel E. Warren of Prairie View State college, and the February issue of The Negro History Bulleltin is devoted altogether to labor.

Meetings held throughout the country during Negro History Week then, will concentrate on Negro Labor. Speakers will review the history of Negro labor, pointing out the faults and virtues of those who have led the ranks of Negro laborers. No whitewashing will be in order. The mistakes will be pointed out as pitfalls to be avoided. The unselfish efforts of those who have sacrificed to advance the cause of the laboring man will be noted. Honorable mention will be given to Isaac Myers who labored earnestly almost 75 years ago to organize Negro workers, but was handicapped by political leaders who entered the ranks to use the movement for selfish purposes.

Speakers will concentrate, too, on Negro leaders of today. Do heads of Negro schools and colleges stand for Negro labor or for those who exploit it? Do ministers pay too much attention to getting the Negroes to heaven before delivering them from the present hell of wage salvery? Does history encourage the Negro laborer to expect anything from the politician who is usually given a few dollars every campaign year to keep the horny handed sons of toil in the dark? In short, speakers will bring forth the history of Negro labor and let it teach the lesson needed at this hour.

The speakers for Negro History Week will not be unmindful of the handicaps of Negro labor from without—the ever-present race prejudice and especially the hositility of trades unions. Yet the thinkers in charge of this program are not unmindful of the fact that the Negro laborers themselves are in a position to do much for their own good which they have not as yet undertaken.

In the first place, Negro laborers have never actually organized in sufficiently large numbers to make themselves felt. While some Negro workers seek membership in unions and, when refused, endeavor to organize among themselves there are those who retain that eternal fear of unionization and expect to pect to advance by remaining on the outside. One reason to be given for the disinclination of the large national labor bodies to take Negro laborers is the excuse that Negroes are not union-conscious. While this is mere subterfuge, it is nevertheless evident that Negro are not admitted to these bodies because as a majority they are not sufficiently organized to make themselves felt.

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History is not a body for labor organization. This body is merely giving the public the advantage of learing what history teaches to be the main trouble with the Negro laboring classes. This lesson, Negro workers should heed, or must heed or continue on the level of drudgery—the last hired and the first fired. People who pay no attention to the teaching of history—to what one has already learned by experience—must continually grope in the dark and get nowhere. Let every Negro worker attend these meetings to hear instruction and be wise unto his salvation.

The important centers where this discussion will take place will be such cities as Birmingham, New Orleans, Atlanta, Richmond, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Columbus, Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis. Dr. Charles H. Wesley will speak in Michigan. Dr. L. D. Reddick will stir New York.

Dr. W. T. Fontaine will function in Louisiana. Dr. L. P. Jackson will tour Virginia and North Carolina. Dr. C. G. Woodson will appear in Chicago and the East. Prof. Lorenzo J. Greene will cover the Middle West. Dr. Mercer Cook will take care of the Atlanta area. Dr. Horace Mann Bond will speak in Georgia. Others with schedules still to reach definite form will serve other areas.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK SPONSOR ISSUES WARNING

Market Glutted With Cheap, Misinforming Books Written by Selfish Writers Who Use Negro Names as 'Screen'

WASHINGTON, D C.—"Educators and school administrators who are really interested in digging up the past of the Negro should be on the watch for charlatans," Dr. Carter G. Woodson, the Negro's best known historian, said here this week. Woodson is founder and director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

Dr. Woodson said that since the study of Negro history has been made popular through the work of the association which he heads the market has been flooded with cheap, misinforming literature written by persons bent on exploiting the Negro reader. The names of "distinguished Negroes," he said are used in some instances as authors of the books which in reality are written by mercenary white men.

Dr. Woodson's statement:

"The celebration of Negro History Week, inaugurated by this organization in 1926, has been especially effective in directing attention to the need to study the background of the Negro as we do that of the Hebrew, the Greek, the Latin and the Teuton. Informing works on the Negro, therefore, are in demand.

"Since these unselfish ecorts have begun to succeed the charlatans have begun to exploit the market with cheap and misinforming productions bearing on the Negro. Although these selfish writers know practically nothing about the race and care less, they have become busy and are collecting and spending funds to glut the market with tawdry literature. Some of these mushroom publishing houses have tried to inveigle into their schemes the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and the Associated Publishers, Inc., with which this organization co-operates, but these agencies have stood firm. Now these exploiting firms are proceeding independently.

Sell Out for $25 or $50

"It is unfortunate, too, that Negroes without character are co-operating with them. In all such cases the exploiter of the race can always secure the co-operation of one or more 'distinguished Negroes' for $25 or $50 apiece. These Negroes serve the whites as a screen in posing as authors of books which these mercenary white men actually write.

"The producers concerned receive the cash from the wholesale exploitation of gullible Negroes, and the race gets in return another shunt toward darkness under the guidance of heartless exploiters who can always count on characterless Negroes for such a nefarious purpose. Not many years ago two Negroes, thus used, wrote a history of the Negro in which they painted slavery as an ideal condition; and one of the states adopted it as a textbook for Negro schools.

"Recently a white man who set up such a Negro and used his name as the author of a book which white men unfriendly to the race actually wrote, now says he would have done a better job if he could have induced the so-called Negro author to seek the co-operation of some Negro who knows something about the history of the race.

"Yet this book has behind it a large fund for the exploiters, and they are making every effort possible to have the book adopted in those parts where the actual history of the Negro is not wanted, but the substitute of a biased version of this record in order to keep both the Negro and the white man from knowing what the race has actually thought and felt and attempted and accomplished.

"These exploiters are suave fel-

lows. They know how to push matters with high-powered publicity; and, being white men, they have influence with school administrators who do not take seriously anything which educated Negroes say or do. The exploiters are able, therefore, to have these worthless books adopted and purchased by boards of education and in this way prevent the story of the Negro from being told. For years to come it will be necessary for thinking Negroes to serve as vigilant committees to see to it that such a state of affairs shall not continue If not, the race will continue to suffer from misrepresentation.

We Have Competent Men

"The race is fortunate in having competent historians who have spent time and money in preparing themselves for research and publication in this field. Among the most outstanding are Dr. A. A. Taylor, Dr. L. P. Jackson, Dr. W. Sherman Savage, Dr. Horace Mann Bond, Professor Lorenzo J. Greene Dr. L. D. Turner and Dr. Charles H. Wesley.

"Works which they have produced, however, are scarcely known by the Negroes of this country. Yet the schools are now being given these versions of the exploiters who can hire genuflecting Negroes to sell their intellectual souls for a mess of pottage. Will the Negroes permit this to pass without protest? Now is the time to speak out before it is too late. If the exploiters once realize that they can do the ignoble thing they will not want to loose their hold.

"The hope for success in promoting the whole truth is that all of the school administrators in charge of Negro schools are not easily misled. They may not know much about the Negro race, but they cannot be kept in the dark any longer than they have the opportunity to learn the whole truth. With such open-minded persons our teachers and principals should treat continuously to keep before them what is going on.

"Men of such high character may be depended upon to take the right stand in such an important matter. Here again, however, the Negro people must state their own case. They cannot depend always on the so-called leaders to stand up for the truth as long as there is a chance to betray their people for $25 or $50 Rarely do these corruptionists get a larger price. However, one Negro thus sold his soul to one of these exploiting agencies for what he considered the handsome sum of $500, but the firm exploiting him made $30,000 out of the worthless book, selling more than 400,000 copies.

"Since we have in the race well qualified men to produce a literature in which the story of the Negro may be scientifically and simply told, we should turn away from these exploiters. We should develop our own publishing houses and give them the support to make such firms adequate to all our needs. No race will ever be presented to the world in the proper light as long as it has to go through another race to reach the public.

"Daily we have reports from Negro authors who have had their manuscripts turned down by white firms which object to the contents of these works and refuse to publish them unless they are so changed as to conform to the bias and propaganda so long used against the Negro. In one respect this is a perpetuation of slavery for the worst kind of slavery is the enslavement of one's mind."

REFUSE TO PUBLISH 'SCRIPTS BECAUSE THEY TELL THE TRUTH

By CARTER G. WOODSON
(Special to The Courier)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—With the coming celebration of Negro History Week, inaugurated by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in 1926, comes a warning and the startling revelations that white publishing firms refuse to publish manuscripts on Negro history written by prominent Negro authors because "they tell the truth."

Instead, they publish books that are the theme and imagination of white writers who use the names of various Negro authors. These facts have been unearthed by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and the Associated Publishers, Inc., both of which have been approached by many of the "mushroom" publishing houses.

Negro History Week has been effective in directing attention to the need to study the background of the Negro. With the growth of its success charlatans have begun to exploit the market with cheap misinforming productions bearing on the life of the Negro. Although the white writers know nothing of Negro life, they are busy raising funds to finance their enterprises in an effort to glut the market with tawdry literature.

It has also been learned that Negroes, without character, are cooperating with the firms. They serve the whites as a screen in posing as authors of books which these mercenary white men actually write. The producers receive the cash from the wholesale exploitation and the race is kept in the dark. Not many years ago two Negroes, used as "dummy authors," wrote a history of the Negro in which they painted slavery as an ideal condition. It was later adopted as a textbook for Negro schools.

The exploiting firms are controlled by shrewd business men who know how to push matters with high-powered publicity. They have influence with school administrators who are instrumental in having these worthless books adopted and purchased by boards of education. In this way they prevent the true story of the Negro from being told.

With competent race historians who have spent time and money preparing themselves for research and publication in the field, books of the type mentioned should not be permited to reach the markets. Among the most outstanding historians are: Dr. A. A. Taylor, Dr. L. P. Jackson, Dr. W. Sherman Savage, Dr. Horace Mann Bond, Prof. Lorenzo J. Greens, Dr. L. D. Turner, and Dr. Charles H. Wesley. Works which they have produced, however, are scarcely known by the Negroes of this country.

Since the race have well qualified men to produce a literature in which the story of the Negro may be scientifically told, Negro publishing houses should be developed and properly supported. No race will ever be presented to the world in the proper light as long as it has to go through the channels of another race to reach the public.

The First Negro History Scrap Book Contest

Ends February 19th, 1940

Some one is going to win $15.00 for the

BEST SCRAP BOOKS on the Subject

Kelly Miller, Distinguished American

Tribune 2-10-40 Washington

BOYS AND GIRLS IN THREE GROUPS ARE ELIGIBLE:

Class A: Pupils of 5th and 6th Grades.
Class B: Pupils of Junior High School or Corresponding Grades.
Class C: Pupils of Senior High Schools.

Residence in the District of Columbia is not required. Boys and girls in any part of the United States are eligible.

One First Prize of $5.00 Will Be Awarded For the Best Scrap Book in Each Class.

The Best of the Three Prize-Winning Scrap Books Will Be Awarded the Grand Prize of $10.00.

HERE'S HOW TO WIN A PRIZE—

From daily and weekly newspapers and magazines, clip news stories, editorials, and articles about or by Kelly Miller. Clip pictures of him or of people and places concerning him.

Arrange these clippings neatly in a scrap book and send your entry with your name, grade, school, and address to The Washington Tribune Scrap Book Contest Editor, 920 U Street, N.W., not later than Friday, February 23.

Entries will be judged on Completeness and Neatness. Artistic arrangement is not required.

Begin your scrap book with clippings from the January 6, issue of The Washington Tribune. Other articles will appear weekly in The Washington Tribune during the contest. Don't miss them. Completeness counts.

Articles by and about Kelly Miller have appeared in daily and weekly papers throughout the nation for years. Many of them may be in the possession of your family now. Use them to make your scrap book. Also use any memento or souvenir which can be placed in your scrap book.

COMPLETENESS AND NEATNESS COUNT.

PARENTS, TEACHERS, AND FRIENDS MAY HELP CONTESTANTS.

Only Nineteen Days Left for Tribune Scrapbook Contest

Negro Hist

With about eighteen days left the Scrap Book Contest now being staged by the Washington Tribune is causing the children of Washington and all over the country much concern. Each youngster who has entered is searching every newspaper, magazine and periodical for pictures, news articles, editorials and anything pertaining to the late Dean Kelly Miller.

Tribune 2-3-40

The elementary schools of Washington and vicinity seem to be out in front in the quest for information for the contest. At Logan School the following have entered: John Roseboro, Leon West, Oliver Caine, James Roseboro, James Ward, Richard Smith, Thomas Elmore, Lawrence Shepherd, Richard Campbell, John Edwards, Arlena Young Millie Phinizy, Thelma Strawder, Thelma Wright, Doris Gillis, Dorothy Rowe, Minnie McCrary, Roland Johnson, James Scott, Iley Brown, Howard Davis, John Stevenson, Joseph Gilbert, Robert Neal, and Melvin Humes.

Washington Tribune

Interest is high in the Fairmount Heights section. This may be due to the fact that Fairmount Heights is an all-colored town. Pupils entered are: Lloyd Pridgeon, Naomi Wilkinson, Lorenza Wooward, Lawrence Graves, Alvin Stevenson, Daisy Nichols, Gladys Henderson, Harold Everett, Adrain Davis, Edward Nichols, Helene Coles, Richard Foster, Vernon Hawkins, Callie Bumgardner, Gloria Franklin and Catherine Gray.

Entries From Dunbar

Entries from Dunbar, Shaw Junior High, Lovejoy, Charles Young, Browne Junior High, Deanwood, Burrville, Smothers, Crummel, Mott, Harrison, Cleveland, Monroe, Bruce, Stevens, Sumner-McGruder, Montgomery, Phillips- Wormley and many others are expected this week. Mrs. M. W. Winston, Charles Young School, told the Tribune, this week, that Young is always in the lead. They are out to cop the grand prize. The other principals believe the same thing. From all indications there will be a wealth of interesting information about the late Dean Miller when these books are completed.

Get Full Particulars

The principals of the schools throughout North Carolina and Virginia were sent full particulars about the contest for the children in their schools. The principals of Maryland will receive literature this week. This means that these schools will be able to beat the deadline and get their scrap books in before February 19.

This is the first of a series of scrap book contests that will be staged by the WASHING TRIBUNE. The purpose of these contests is to make colored youth conscious of the things that members of their race have done and are doing for the advancement of civilization.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

Tribune 2-17-40

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History has been celebrating Negro History Week. Two outstanding events not on the program have drawn attention to the occasion. One, on Monday, was the Supreme Court's reversal of the conviction of four Florida Negroes whose confessions were declared to have been extorted by "violence and torture." The other was the gift made by Dr. George Washington Carver to perpetuate research in creative chemistry—$33,000, his life's savings. Dr. Carver was born in slavery, of slave parents. His work in the chemistry of humble Alabama products—the peanut, the sweet potato, cotton waste, clays—has enriched the South by many times $33,000. He is not only an example of what the Negro race can do, he is also a great American.

Nine other Negroes were cited for "distinguished achievement in the improvement of race relations during 1939," in a poll announced on Tuesday. Marian Anderson, the singer; Joe Louis, and Miss Jane Bolin, Justice of the New York City Domestic Relations Court, were among them. Mrs. Roosevelt, Secretary Ickes, Mayor (and former Representative) Maury Maverick of San Antonio, and band conductor Benny Goodman were selected as persons who had contributed in the same field.

Let us hope the time will come when "the improvement of race relations" will be taken for granted, when high achievement by Negroes will not occasion surprise and when the race or religion of creative Americans will have only an incidental interest for the white public.

OUR HERITAGE

Negro History Week Recalls Heroic Struggles Of Negro From Slave Pens To Civilization's Heights

By SALLIE C. BOYER

Three centuries and a score years ago, our forefathers crawled stiffly from the reeking holes of a slave ship; stretched their splendidly formed physiques; faced the sun; and inhaled deeply the air of their new homeland.

In those early years, these black people's hearts weighed heavy and loneliness. They missed their native Africa. They missed the languid idleness of the African days; they missed the thrill of the hunt and the tribal revelries at night; they longed to paddle along the palm-bordered Congo and the Nile; and to sleep beneath a star-dotted sky.

In Strange Land

So strange it was in the new land! They understood not the guttural mutterings of their fellow-companions-in-bondage, nor the strange tongue of those who brought them here. The rough cloth that clothed their bodies irritated the glistening flesh which had been accustomed to being bared to the sun. Lonely aliens were they in an alien land.

Yet, our courageous forefathers were determined to learn, and to assimilate all they could from their new home.

The language was conquered thru long, difficult practice in observing the expressions on the countenances of their masters; by interpreting gestures and intonation of voice to mean certain things; and by imitation.

Learned New Language

Following close behind the language, our ancestors absorbed the customs and civilization of the New World. Physically, each new generation learned to survive this climate and the ravages of the diseases of this continent.

In the cool of the evenings, in their new home, our African brothers remembered the sound of the winds thru the trees; remembered the sounds of wild birds and beasts through the air; and remembering, they fashioned many crude musical instruments, reproducing the sounds heard in their native haunts. From these, later came such musical instruments as the drum, and the harp and other stringed instruments fashioned by whites.

Inventive Genius

Much of the fine woodcarving of the 18th and 19th Centuries, and of which Southern Aristocracy so proudly boasts, was hewn and carved by the hands of our slave forefathers. Many of them were highly skilled artisans. Woodcarving, pottery-making, and the ability to create finely ornamented metal embellishments they brought with them from their African home.

Inventive genius, too, was possessed by our forefathers. Eli Whitney, observing the appliances made by slaves for seeding cotton, eventually used their principle in his Cotton Gin. Numerous inventions, patented by whites during the Civil War days, were inventions of slaves who could not be granted patents.

Took On New Culture

Thus, painfully, and pathetically we Negroes assimilated the civilization and culture of America. We have progressed in spite of vicissitudes, oppression, repression, misery, and heartache. In three brief centuries, we have accomplished what many nations have taken a millenium to accomplish.

Today we stand fifteen million strong loyal, patriotic citizens of these United States our home. It is our home by every conceivable means by which nations and individuals determine a particular place to be their homeland.

In every war from the Revolution to the World War, our soldiers have fought valiently. Occasionally to the deserving, medals of honor have been awarded, either to individuals or to an entire infantry, such as to the 369th Infantry during the World War.

Helped Build America

When Matthew Henson seized a sled and huskies, dashed to the North Pole and there planted the Stars and Stripes, after dear old Peary's feet became too cold, he was as valiant as any soldier.

When the Indians were sacking and burning our Colonial History, we were represented.

Economically, we built the South with our sweat, and brawn and brains. First came the cultivation of tobacco, rice, and indigo; then came cotton, the sweet potato and the peanut. All these crops flourished and the South was opulent with agricultural resources before the Civil War. The fields of the South teemed with the abundance, the labor of our forefathers produced.

Astounding Progress

Since the Civil War and Reconstruction Days, we have made amazing strides.

In almost all existent business, professions, trades, and arts, we are well represented. All avenues of work which are open to us we have invaded.

If you descend into the bowels of earth, lo, we are there in the capacity of the miner or the "sandhog"; if you ascend up into the clouds, we are there as an aviator or pilot; and if we search clear across the continent on some crack flyer, we are also there, in the form of the "men in white" who ride the rails.

The radio stage, screen and all manner of sports also find us there.

Need United Goal

The United States Patent Office is silent witness to the thousands of inventions perfected by Negroes, while the United States Copyright Office shows the astonishing number of Negroes who have copyrighted material on the market. Many of them receive substantial incomes from royalties.

Our forefathers and most of our predecessors left us, the youth of today, a rich dynamic heritage of which we should be nobly proud. It is for us to push onward and upward. In the New Era of the Negro, we must fight courageously, pulling together for our rights; following one leader and one goal; and forgetting personal grievances and sectional or factional differences; all for the triumphant attainment of our goal.

"Lest We Forget . . ."

When the struggle becomes too arduous and discouraging, laugh a bit, and sing a lot. Sing Brown America! Sing! Sing as only our race knows how. Sing the clouds away!

And remember, above all, no battle is ever truly won without God. Therefore, Brown America, young and old, find time for many silent meditations to the Supreme Being.

Beseech Him to deliver our people. Beseech Him to help us to build a better, more glorious, America in which to live, for all those thousands of kicking, gurgling, little brown babies, yet unborn!

NEGRO HISTORY TEA TO BE HELD THIS AFTERNOON

A Negro history tea will be conducted from 3 to 5 o'clock this afternoon at Nacon's Casino, 49th street and Wabash avenue, by the youth department of the Chicago Urban league and the South Central council of the National Youth administration. The program will be part of National Negro History week, set aside to publicize the progress of the Negro and his contributions to American culture.

Lincoln Perry, known on the stage and screen as Stepin Fetchit, will be a guest at the program. Entertainment will be supplied by the Urban League Exclusive Shapps and Flats directed by Maurice McGhee; the James Sisters, singing trio; Edward Reed, guitar player; Susie Skinner and Barbara Davis, vocalists; Dolores Williams and Anna Comer, readers; Kermitt Dudley and Hilton Joseph in a violin duet, and Maude Staulz and Martha Robertson, pianists.

William King, blind student at Wendell Phillips High school, will read the essay on the topic, "Democracy," which won him first prize in a recent contest.

Committee members are Miss Odelia Reed, Miss Rachael King, Miss Carmen Taylor, Miss Verle Bell, and Miss Gwendelyn James, representing the South Central N. Y. A. council, and Miss Wilma Brown, Miss De Lores Williams, and Miss Vivian Keith representing the youth department of the Urban league.

A Cry For Justice

To the Editor of The Post—Sir:

Riding a bus the other day two men passengers were discussing the recent brutal murder of a storekeeper by two Negro thugs. One of them stated that Negroes were a menace to society. Being a Negro, I was much pained by this statement.

I am a law-abiding citizen with as much respect for law, order and justice as any man in these United States. I think I can truthfully say for law-abiding Negroes that we do not encourage crime or criminals, and that we abhor Negro criminals as much as we do criminals of any class or racial identity. What these passengers, as well as many more whites, fail to realize is that the cause of these atrocities can be traced directly to their own doorsteps.

Negroes constitute 10 per cent of the population in the United States but 10 per cent of the employed are not Negroes. The average personnel officer, shopkeeper, or any person that hires an employe will circumvent the Negro applicant when he is up for employment and will use him as the last resort. In our own Government set-up here in Washington less than 2 per cent of the employes are Negroes, and the few that are employed are in the lowest economic bracket.

Negroes do not ask to be given more than the ratio of jobs that they must have and deserve, but we do think that by every law governing any of the theories of economics we should get 10 per cent of the jobs. Give the Negro a chance to work and he will prove to be the good citizen that he really is, and will not be the so-called "menace" as he was labeled by the bus riders.

Let's rectify the cause of these crimes and criminals—we'll find that the results will not be so painful. Negroes do not want to rob and steal for an existence. They want the right to earn it honestly. They want to contribute their pro rata to humanity and in turn want to be remembered 10 per cent in the distribution.

E. T. EILAND.

Washington, Feb. 29.

"First Twelve" Among Negroes In Broadcast

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The result of the nation wide poll to determine the "twelve American Negroes of distinguished achievement of 1939" will be announced over radio station WEBD, New York, Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 8:15 p.m.

According to Dr. L. D. Reddick, the tabulation of the nominations which have come in from all sections of the country has been completed. These nominations have been made by persons of intelligence and discrimination from all walks of life: college presidents, newspaper editors, labor leaders, physical scientists, social scientists, sports writers, musicians, youth leaders, and athletes. Every political faith has been represented.

The broadcast which comes on Feb. 13, will be a feature of the national celebration of Negro History Week and will last from 8:15 to 8:45 p.m.

Teachers To Use Eppse's New Book In Observing Negro History Week

School teachers throughout the nation, in preparing for the fifteenth annual celebration of Negro History Week, February 11-18, are securing copies of "The Negro, Too, in American History" in order to have all of the necessary historical material for the observance.

Hundreds of the teachers who have ordered copies are preparing pageants to depict the life story of the Race from the period of exploration to the election of the first member of the Race to the federal court bench.

In addition to the wealth of material which the book contains on every era in American history, together with a complete background of the Race in Africa, it carries an appendix of more than 100 pages which gives statistics on every important phase of Negro life.

It is estimated that several thousand grammar schools and high schools will use the book this year both as a classroom text and as a special source book for the celebration.

The hundreds of illustrations carried in the new history, compiled by Merl R. Eppse of Tennessee State college, make it possible for teachers to have their pupils prepare attractive posters.

In an effort to aid its readers in obtaining copies of this interesting history which has been given national acclaim, the Chicago Defender is carrying a special offer advertisement elsewhere in this edition together with a coupon. Inasmuch as the remaining copies of the current edition are considerably limited, persons interested in obtaining the book for Negro History Week are urged to place their orders immediately.

Negro History Week To Emphasize Tolerance

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—According to a statement from the headquarters of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, educators and civic leaders throughout the country will take advantage of Negro History week this year to promote tolerance. The week will be observed February 11 to 18.

Reports show that hundreds of communities are organizing committees to celebrate the occasion. It is further said that they are planning to make an appeal to their boards of education for the adoption of textbooks on Negro history and literature in the schools.

Libraries will be asked to secure scientific works on the Race for their shelves and pictures of distinguished Race leaders for their walls. It has been suggested that one day of the week be set aside as a book and picture fund day when all will be called upon to assist in raising funds to buy books and pictures for schools and libraries.

Dr. Carter G. Woodson, head of the association announced this week that free literature on the fifteenth anniversary of Negro History week is available to all who wish to secure it. His address is 1538 Ninth street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

The association also publishes two magazines, directs studies in clubs and schools, promotes home study, produces textbooks for high schools and colleges and preserves documents on Negro history.

In explaining how branches of the association can be formed, Dr. Woodson pointed out that 10 members may organize a club. Active membership fee is three dollars a year which entitles each member to the Journal of Negro History. Sustaining membership is only one dollar a year which entitles a member to the Negro History bulletin.

Negro History Week To Take On Added Significance This Year

By Dr. CARTER G. WOODSON

Outstanding educators of both races welcome the celebration of Negro History Week from February 11 to 18 because it is a fine opportunity to promote tolerance. America, they say, has gone too far towards intolerance and is in danger of the militant race conflict and international strife which is now harassing Europe and threatening the entire world.

City superintendents of schools state officials connected with the departments of education, professors in universities, and instructors in the public schools are at last alive to the situation. They see the seat of the trouble and have figured out a method to deal with it. The entire American public is being urged to turn away from vicious prapaganda and seek the whole truth and nothing but the whole truth.

This inevitably focuses attention on Negro History Week and the work which the Association for the Study of Negro life and History has been doing during the last twenty-five years. This organization emphasizes the necessity for giving as much attention to the record of the Negro as we do to those of the Hebrew, the Greek, the Latin and the Teuton. Teachers of history have been converted to the idea of showing that progress results from the contributions of all races and the benefits derived therefrom should be shared by all.

The educational and religious leaders hail this as the fraternal spirit which they hope will dominate throughout 1940. No one is perfect, but everybody may be depended upon to do some good. For the advancement of peace and unity these new thinkers would pity the faults of their fellowman and praise his virtues, forgive his injuries and proclaim his favors. Hide his stains and display his perfections, hoping that he will be likewise charitable toward his neighbor's shortcomings and will strive with him to attain the good and beautiful of the Christian ideal.

Literature Free

The literature for the celebration may be secured free of charge from C. G. Woodson, 1538 Ninth street, N.W., Washington, D. C. Every want in connection with the effort then may be thereby supplied. The public is informed as to what the Association is doing to study and popularize the story of the Negro, and every one is told exactly how he may cooperate in making the effort a success. The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History publishes two magazines, researches in Negro History, directs studies in clubs and schools, promotes the home study of the Negro by mail, produces texts on the Negro for schools and colleges, collects and preserves the valuable documents of Negro History, supplies libraries with special collections of rare books on the Negro, and educates promising and enterprising young men for service in historical research.

Friends of the truth are called upon to organize their communities for the celebration, to appeal to their boards of education for the adoption of textbooks of Negro history and literature for courses in the schools, to interest their libraries and schools in securing shelves of scientific works on the Negro and pictures of distinguished men of the race, to set aside one day of the week as a Book and Picture Fund Day when all will be called upon to assist in raising funds to buy books and pictures of Negroes for their schools and libarires, to urge every one to write the Association all he knows about Negro family history and to send it any important documents bearing on the record of the Negro. to organize a branch of the Association in the largest city in their States.

It requires only ten members paying annually the active membership fee of $3 each which entitles each member to the Journal of Negro History. Sustaining members pay $1 a year and receive The Negro History Bulletin. Children organized as clubs pay fifty cents each for plans and guides.

In 1940, in this fifteenth annual celebration of Negro History Week and the twenty-fifth year of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History distinctive achievements are reported. The cooperation of the public is increasing to the extent of assuring a larger measure of success. The proper observance of Negro History Week will celebrate also the Silver Anniversary of this undertaking, but this feature will be otherwise emphasized later in the year when students and teachers of history will assemble for this purpose in Chicago.

PLAN BIGGEST HISTORY WEEK CELEBRATION

Symposium Will Feature Opening Session By Harlem Group

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 — The New York branch of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History has planned a gigantic celebration for Negro History week. This program will be organized around the theme "The Negro in the Vanguard of the Fight for Democracy."

The opening session will begin Sunday, Feb. 11, at 3 p. m. when a battery of eminently qualified speakers will engage in a symposium on the above mentioned subject. Among these will be Dr. Max Yergan who is director of the International committee on African Affairs, and who is also on the faculty of City college; Dr. Doxey A. Wilkerson, professor of education at Howard university, who is at present engaged in the study of the Race in America by the Carnegie corporation.

Monday afternoon there will be a radio broadcast. Thursday evening at the 135th street branch of the New York Public library, the younger members of the association will stage a drama and history quiz. Friday, Mrs. Rachel Davis-DuBois will speak on "Immigrants All—Americans All," at the 135th street branch library.

The climax to the whole celebration will come Sunday morning Feb. 18. At this time Dr. Carter G. Woodson, founder of the association and editor of the Journal of Negro History will be the honored guest at the breakfast to be held in the Y. M. C. A.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK, FEBRUARY 11 TO 18 TO PROMOTE TOLERANCE

By Carter G. Woodson

Washington, D. C.—Outstanding educators of both races welcome the celebration of Negro History Week from February 11th to 18th because it is a fine opportunity to promote tolerance. America, they say, has gone too far towards intolerance and is in danger of the militant race conflict and international strife which is now harassing Europe and threatening the entire world.

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RECREATION
1940

INDIANA

PLANS FOR COLORED COMMUNITY CENTER RECEIVE APPROVAL

Argus
7-26-40

KOKOMO, Ind., July 26, (Special to Argus by Paul Stone) The special planning committee was called to meet at the Y. M. C. A. Wednesday night by John P. Frederick. The drawings of the proposed colored community center were presented by Architect Williams.

St. Louis, Mo.

The committee carefully studied the plans, after which a unanimous vote was cast approving the plans and instructed him to make a complete drawing of the center. Mr. Williams thought that will be completed by the early part of next week. When this is done another meeting will be called by Mr. Frederick and the campaign will follow shortly afterwards. All were of the opinion that the meeting held last night was one of the most constructive meetings ever conducted. Definite progress is being made.

Persons present at the special planning committee were: John P. Frederick, Architect Williams, Charles Abrams, Cora Ramey, Charles Winburn, John Milton, Hobart Barnes and H. A. Perry.

The meeting held at Douglass school Tuesday night was likewise successful. A check-up on pledged showed $40 additional by the colored people which totals nearly $1600 now. Another white friend sent a check in advance of the drive which is to begin shortly. It was Ethel M. Downey. Thanks a million! Our friends will see us through.